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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 39 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucomo, Iritis Styd, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness etc. by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
17th Feb.	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,080
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,022
17th ,,	CHINA	7,959
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,080
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,802
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,958

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
22nd February	MANULA*	7,361
10th March	PRUTH	5,000
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,063
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,385

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
28th February	SOUDAN	
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Hyanna for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Febry	VITA	Karachi via K'wan 9-30 A.M.
15th ,,	BANDRA	Busra via K'wan and Karachi.
16th ,,	VARSOVA	Busravia Karachi
17th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
21st ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February.
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	25th February.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
St. Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomiota	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horiawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
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NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
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WEEKLY SERVICE.

S. S. "BRITOMART"

At present Steamer running between Pangim to Tadri sepcially for Tadri fair. After arrival she will run regularly on Sundays for Mangalore.

Electric Lights, Excellent Cabins, Caterer on Board. For particulars apply
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or
A 1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

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S. S. "SHUJA" 4932 tons is expected to sail hence for Mauritius about the 5th March, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. For freight and passage money and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.
16, Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.

BANKING

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(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.
Authorised Cap. Esc 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK.
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo, Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Funchal (Madeira) Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores.)
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mozombique Ibo.
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Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
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Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
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Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
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Honolulu	Rangoon.	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are open for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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H. YAMAZAKI,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(AND REDUCED.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 3,97,61,500
SUBJECT TO SANCTION BY THE COURT NOW REDUCED TO ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 7-2-23... Rs. 59,82,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazaar Branch, 280, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
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MANAGING AGENTS,
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(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved	Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Disste
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery)
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Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital	Called-up	Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, er annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
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	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921.	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug. 1922 ..	36,32,000

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For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C.P. and C.I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham & Company, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LD.
Established 1891.
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Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
J. C. BOSE.
The Secreary or the Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta
309, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
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CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING. MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72. Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE

Auction sale of three properties situate at Breach Candy, Girgaon, and at Chinch Pokli near Kala Chawki, and at Narayan Dhruo Street near Pydhoni advertised for sale on 14th. 15th and 16th February, 1923, respectively, has been POSTPONED to 21st, 22nd and 27th, February, 1923, respectively

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MATUNGA.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya Solicitor for Mr. Ramji Keshavji Contractor the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Ratansi Ishwardas the Mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgagor dated 22nd. June 1921 made between the Mortgagor on the one part and the Mortgagee on the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 1st March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Matunga on the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Improvement Trust Area measuring 659 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 341, New Survey No. 875 "F" Ward Nos. 7440 (19) Street No. 1007 R and bounded on the East by Plot No. 361, on the West by the public Road, on the North by Plot No. 342 and on the South by the Public Road.

For further particulras and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya Solicitor for the Morgagee at his office at Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD, KHETWADI 10TH LANE AND MUGBHAT LANE OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortagagees Messrs. Jamnade Chhaganlal, Keshavlal Chhaganlal and Chhotalal Mulchand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kissonlal Gopikisson and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved unto the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th day of August 1918 and made between Gopikisson Radhakisson (since deceased) and the said Tricumdas Gopikisson and Kisondas Gopikison of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part and under the Indenture of Second Mortgage bearing date the 16th day of October 1919 and made between the said Gopikison Radhakison (since deceased) and Tricumdas Gopikison and Kisondas Gopikison of the one part and the said Jamnadas Chaaganlal and Keshavlal Chhaganlal of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 24th and 26th day of February, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties.

LOT NO. 1.

Sale on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 19233, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty seven square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2119 New No. A/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey Nos. 1/5506, 5507 and bounded on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the Khetwadi Back Road and on the South by the property of Mahamed Issob Bhawoodin and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Wrad No. 2007(1) and Street No. 11.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwadi 10th Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No. 2006 formerly under Sreet No. 2 but now under Street No. 9 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2118 2119 New No 3A/9223 Old Survey No. 812 and New Survey No. 5/5506 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Amiruddin Tyabji on the West by the said Khetwadi 10th Lane on the North by the property of firstly hereinbefore described and on the South by the property of Pestonji Framji.

LOT NO. II

Sale on Monday the 26th day of February 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement and range of buildings or chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Mughbhat Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152 New No. 1430 Old Survey No. 430 and New Survey No. 7601, 7602, 7616 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 586 and Street No. 45 containing by admeasurement six hundred four square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vidhiaram Mohanji on or towards the West by the private passage and thereafter the property of Toolsidas Laldas Jadia on or towards the North by the private passage and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dinanath Saccaram and partly by the property of Jetha Narayen.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title-deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of different parties concerned household furniture and by order of some offices concerned Iron safes, and pledge ornaments as follows:—

Dining table, chairs, side board, cabinet drawing armsets of sofas and chairs, teapoys wall clocks, sofas, chest of drawers, meat safes, almirahs, writing tables, phonographs, Jardinas, cots, marble table, show case, electric Joomars, benches, babagharry, etc., etc.

Iron safes, for Bankers, and offices, Danison, Godfreys, George, sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 32 by 34 by 36 by 40 and 48 inches.

By order of Bhicaji Malaji and Co., and on account and risk of Panchigar Gopalrao Krushnaji:—

1 Diamond packet.
2 Pairs pearl Kudas.
1 Pearl nath.
1 Emerald ring.
1 single diamond ring.

On account and risk of Pandurang Dhakji.

2 Silver Todas.
2 Gold Kudas.
2 Gold Watches.

On account and risk of Narandas Hirji Mawji.

1 Diamond and emerald necklace.
1 Diamond and emerald ring.
1 Emerald ring 10 Ratti.
1 Single diamond ring.
1 Pearl necklace.

By order of one Office concerned:—Rolled gold, jewellery K. J. Maker, such as Locket, Chain, Cigar cases, etc.

12 Remington, Oliver and Empire Typewriters.

3 Roneo Duplicaters.

By order of the concerned.

1 Rubber Tyred Victoria and 1 Arab Horse.
1—4 seater Ford Motor car.

Property on view. Catalogues published.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th February, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4861.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Steam Engines; Steam Crane; Drop Forged Spanners; Gas Meters; Rotary Converters; New Armatures for Dynamos; Twist Drills; Bellast Screens; Drilling Machines; Metal Alloy; Air Receivers; Wagons; Steam Winding Engine; Steam Boilers; Portable Bailing Presses; Spades and Shovels; Grabs; Marshall Steam Tractors; Steel Frame work for Shed; Steel Tyres; Bulb Angles; Miscellaneous tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cen. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 345 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923 at 3 -30 p.m. (S.T.) at D. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs. Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ld. Jetha.

345 Bales High Class stapled Cotton (Akola; Akot: Debai: Murtizapur: Dharwa Motibag: Sailu: Ahmednagar: Senabad: Wardha: Jalna, specially selected and purchsaed by the representatives of Messrs Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 446 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at K. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs Toyo Menka Khaisha Ld. Jetha.

About 446 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Berar and Khandesh) specially selected and purchased by the representatives of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "GOOL VILLA", NEAR MAHALUXMI STATION (CLOSE TO THE RACE COURSE).

Under instruction from Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of March, 1922, made between Abdul Kader Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Haines Road, otherwise called Clerk Road at Mahaluxmi in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 849 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3422 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 48 (45) and 48 (1) and Street No. 48 R.R. and 48 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Mr. E. Gura, on or towards the West by the road leading to Mahalaxmi Station, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. R. D. Sethna and on or towards the South by Clerk Road and the said premises known as Gool Villa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FINE ORIENTAL PEARLS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5417 of 1922, Messrs: BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

One parcel of 3 Bunches graduated Fine Oriental Pearls consisting of:—

One Bunch of 12 Strings of 474 Pearls 207.50 carats or 60 chows. Second Bunch of 16 Strings 740 Pearls 204.90 carats or 37½ chows and third Bunch of 21 Strings of 1179 Pearls 185.60 carats or 19½ chows.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Apollo Furnishing Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Furnishing Co., one large lot of rich and best make plated ware, such as, large and small cruets with 4 and 6 bottles, table dessert, and tea spoons and forks, large and small entree dishes soup tureens, trefoil dishes, butter pots, jam pots, sweet stands, fruit stands, epergnes fish eaters, ice pails with tongs muffiniers, saltcellars, hot water curry dishes Luncheon dishes, egg frames, dinner gongs, tantalus liquor frames, a large lot of spoons, pickle frames, salad bowls, large and small tea sets etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH FEBRUARY 1923 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at APOLLO BUNDER, WELLINGTON HOUSE, ORMISTON ROAD, OPPOSITE THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, miror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of A. H. Cadwallader, Esq., of G. I. P. Rly. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Middle Colaba next to the Post Office very valuable and made by the owners own design teak and black wood household furniture, glass ware, crockery and plated ware, made to order large and small side boards, dumb waiters, crockery stands, rich carpets, durries and China mattings, large telescopic (screw fitted) dining table arm and without arm chairs, fancy teapoys wall clocks, black wood carved furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, made to order cabinets one sweet-tone cottage piano, fancy ornaments large and small vases, rich engravings and oleographs in frames, made to order roll top writing table, glass door book cases silver cabinets, revolving book stands, hat stands iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror door single and double almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, teak-wood wardrobes, cheval glasses, door purdahs screens, easy chairs, ice box, etc. etc.

The property of V. F. Barker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 5 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

117 Cases chequered head wire Nails of assorted sizes each 1 cwt.

19 Casks sulphur colours each 56 lbs.

By order of Mr. Pesumal Harbhagwandas and on account and risk of Dwarka Motor Car Co. (in insolvency).

85. Motor Car tyres of different sizes by Almas Prowodink Riga Russia, Varving from 760 by 90 to 915 by 105.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Palanquin office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th February, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"LOVE WATCHES"
featuring
CORINNE GRIFFITH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTT'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"SECRETS"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A drama of a lover's faith, a mother's trust and a father's suspicion.
THE SIN OF MARTHA QUEED.

EMPRESS THEATRE
Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
AND BY SPECIAL REQUEST
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"THE IDLE CLASS."

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
MAHA NANDA
A Social photoplay
produced by
Hindoostan Film Co.
Under the
SUPERVISION OF MR. PHALKE
the famous artist of Krishna Janma.
SEE how the evolution of a concubine progresses.
A MAGNIFICENT, FLAWLESS PICTURE.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road Byculla
presents
THE SUPER-SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA GERBER. A serial of Suspense and Thrills with a story the public craves for.
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

"Kam Vinod Pills"
THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST.
Rs. 10 (ten) for 40 Pills.
Sole Agents:
The National Ex.-Import Co.
JAMNABAI MANSION.
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
A TOM TERRIS VITAGRAPH PRODUCTION
"TRUMPET ISLAND"
(7 Reels)
A strange story developing terrific situations, told in a graphic fashion, with all the strength of a modern Drama of the most forceful type and all the charm of an old. fashioned fairy tale
The International screen magazine in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO,'S
MASTERPIECE
GANESH JANMA
(6 Reels)
AND COMIC.

REMEMBER
YOUR FAVOURITE FIRM AGAIN PRESENTING
SHORTLY IN BOMBAY
THE LATEST AND THE BEST VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"FIGHTING FATE"
Featuring
The daredevil of the screen
WILLIAM DUNCAN and EDITH JOHNSON.
(Exclusively controlled by Messrs. M. A. RAHIM & Co.)
Watch date and name of Theatre.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——4TH WEEK
Present
Pathe super Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(10 and 12 episodes in 6 Reels)
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT
Follow the exploits of Elinor Field and Freeman Van Dyke in "THE JUNGLE GODDESS"—the most sensational serial ever filmed. See the hundreds of wild animals; the scores of hair-breadth escapes; the thrills in each of 15 episodes which will literally lift you out of your seat.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
MARKANDEYA AVATAR
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—9 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0, p. m
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Wednesday 14th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p.m. Night)
EAKACHPYALA.
Saturday 17th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MUKANAYAT.
Sunday 18th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Manager.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
on
Wednesday 14th Feb. 23 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 17th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S.T.) and
SUNDAY the 18th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
ON
Wednesday 14th February 1923 (9 p. m. Night.
TARA MANDAL.
(By Mr. Vasudeo Shastri Khare, Author of SHIVA SAMBHAV.)
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified CINEMA CAMERAMAN for a film producing Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and stating salary expected. Box No. 9017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6412

WANTED—A competent CABLE JOINTER. Apply with certificates to Messrs. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Post Box No. 323, Bombay.
A C15701

WANTED—A reliable and competent Indian ACCOUNTANT. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Sprott Road Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 15693

WANTED by a Manufacturing Firm, a TRAVELLING SALESMAN, must be a good English Correspondent and be able to speak Hindustani, Gujarati and Marathi. Apply Box No. 9024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15681

WANTED AT ONCE—A MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of Repair shop, must also act as Salesman for second hand vehicles, good salary and commission to reliable man must have highest references. Apply Box No. 9027 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A F15697

WANTED for Pitman's Shorthand Speed Practice youths desirous of acquiring High Speed in Shorthand as well as Touch Typewriting. Special facility for advanced students. Also beginners' classes in Touch Typewriting and Shorthand Theory. (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). Guaranteed Individual Coaching until successful. Join early. Enrolment Daily. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 255/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, nea Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 264, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 400 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Brand new 19 B.H.P. Tangyes, brand new 22 B.H.P. Hornsby Oil Engines, complete with Pipes. Pulleys also 5½ B.H.P. Crossley and 10 and 11½ B.H.P. National rebuilt Oil Engines for sale at very favourable rates. Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Old Custom House Rd. Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE and IMMEDIATE DELIVERY —Secondhand Books and Doxey's Scultchers, Drawing Frames, Hoppers and Howard and Bullough's Slubbing and Drawing Frames, all guaranteed. Complete in working order. Apply Mr. E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
K 15695

MACHINERY.—GRINDING MILLS, RICE MACHINERY of every description. World-renowned German makes. We carry a large stock. For further particulars, please write to THAKAR AND OPADEY Cowasji Patel St. (Next to Hongkong Bank), Fort, P. O. Box 472, Bombay.
K Y 15673

FOR SALE.—Or HIRE on long lease a Completely equipped MACHINE FACTORY and FOUNDRY in Bombay capable to produce first class of machinery, such as Gins, looms, etc., and all classes of castings location in the centre of all Mills and Factories. Those anxious to buy or take up or lease should apply personally E. K. PALIA, 72, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.
K 15694

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—TO BUY a small PRINTING PRESS or to join as a Partner. Write with full particulars to Box No. 9026 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
E R6454

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

PIANOS, FOR SALE OR ON HIRE.—PIANOS will be exchanged in part payment or on instalment. PIANOS and all sorts of musical instruments will be repaired at moderate price. Apply: PAW AND CO. Contractor's Building, 4th Block, 2nd Floor. Near Police Station. Lamington Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

RUPEES 200 A MONTH—Can be earned by either Sex by working two hours a week at their spare time Dr. F. Rahman's Grand Money Making Book for Rs. 2/4 only Apply sharp to:—M. ZAHUR AHMAD, Sardar Bazaar, Bareilly Cantonments.
L R6191

READ either your DREAMS or FORTUNE —Our DREAM DICTIONARY is the First Genuine Reader of the long hidden mysteries of your DREAMS. Based on ancient scientific principles. Cost Rupee ONE only. We undertake to foretell fortune accurately and strikingly. Annual Reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 2/8. Extensive Rs. 25. Send time and date of either birth or letter. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag District, South India.
R6141

PROFESSION

WHITE LEPROSY.

SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6.
Darbhanga, (Bihar).
R6324

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RS. 300 ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Send no money but only drop a card with your clear address and see how you can easily earn this amount. Two hours employment in a week is sufficient. Either sex can work. Apply to SHAH & CO. AGRA.
R6460

UP-COUNTRY FIRM having numerous agencies desires to get in touch with large importers of German fancy goods, notions, jewellery, hardware, etc., for wholesale cash business. Apply Box No. 9028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6458

TYPEWRITERS.—Fox Portable Typewriters Improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

	Rs.
Blick 7. Rs. 75, Rem 7, Rs. 90, Empire 1	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Noiseless, makes no noise	125
Oliver 2, Rs. 90, 3, Rs. 110, 5, Rs. 135, Brief	140
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new.	200
Mercedes, German make, strong machine	200
Underwood 5. latest. Rs. 200. Brief, 185	200
L. C. Smith 5. Rs. 190. Brief. Silent ...	225
Yost 20. Rs. 150. Brief. Dec Tabs.	225
Oliver 9. latest. Rs. 190. Policy Size ...	250
Remington 10. Visible. Rs. 175. 275. Brief	260
Remington 10. Factory Rebuilt. as new...	
Gujerati Remington 9. Brief. little used...	
Corona Folding 207. Remington Portable.	27

NICOLLS & COMPANY. Typewriter Experts, opp. Petit Institute. Hornby Road Bombay. Telephone No. 1928.

"PLAFENO"—(Re. 1.) A well tried and extensively used remedy for Plague and Fevers. Saves 99 per cent cases. Special discount upto 50 per cent according to quantities to Congress, Khilafat and other Committees, Municipalities, Hospitals, Charities etc., in Plague infected localities. For particulars and free samples write to The Bombay Chemical Agency, Bombay No. 4.
T R6408

£2 TO £30 MONTHLY—With two pounds you can make big income. We tell you what to do and how to do it. Wake up and start now. It is a quick certain way to earn money. Enclose 2 annas stamps. MARSHAL & Co., Sialkot City.
T. R.6276.

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROHERS, Kalimpong.
T R6459

THE PIONEER OF STEEL EQUIPMENT for Offices, Oliver Typewriters, Burroughs Adding Machines, Steel Shelvings, Steel Furniture, Loose Leaf Ledgers, Card Indexes, Printing and Binding Departments, Adding Machine and Typewriter repairing departments. Prices moderate. EXPERT EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT, Messrs. W. H. THORNS & COMPANY, 60-62, Forbes Street.
T 15549

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of following Old Ring Frames of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD.:—

(1) WARP—Make Tweedale and Smalley, year 1895, of 340 spindles each.
(2) WARP—Make Brooks and Doxey, year 1892, of 372 spindles each.
(3) WEFT—Make Brooks and Doxey, year 1892, of 372 spindles each.

Arrangement for seeing them in working order can be made for which and for further particulars write or see the AGENTS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GOKAK MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1923, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt, the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended December, 31st, 1922.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. V. A. Grantham who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 20th to March 7th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th February, 1923.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, or Madras, on and after March 12th to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th February, 1923, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.
C15679

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8 per share, free of income-tax equal to 18 per cent., will be paid on and from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 31st January, 1923.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15644

THE NEW BERAR CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 90 per share, free of income-tax equal to 18 per cent., will be paid on and from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 31st January, 1923.

By Order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15645

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1922.
II.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 6th February to 24th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 26th January, 1923.
C15511

NOTICE.

TO LET on lease for short or long period, plots of land of various dimentions, situate at Dock Yards Road Mazgaon, opposite the Parsi Agiary, Tramway line on two sides and very near the Wadi Bunder Station and the Docks. Eminently suited for godowns, workshops and residential quarters. Apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors at their Office No. 76, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a Mill in Central India. Applicants having practical experience of Mill erections need only apply with copies of their testimonials and stating minmum salary expected.

Apply Box No. 9002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R6333

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM THURSDAY, February 15, 1923, we will be located at our own premises, 35, NANABHOY LANE, FORT, Entrance from both Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Telephone No. 1390.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO.
C.15700.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statements of Accounts as at 30th September, 1922.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of:—
   The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, O.B.E., and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai as additional Directors of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February, 1923 to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort.
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15642

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1923, at 4-20 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 30th September, 1922.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the apointment of:—
   Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., as an additional Director of the Company.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of February. 1923, to the 28th day of February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15643

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the places of Mr. D. S. Shellim and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who vacate their seats by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 5th to SATURDAY, February 17th, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 27th January, 1923.
C15533

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of medical graduates of the Bombay University, that the subject for the abovementioned lectureship for the Winter Session 1923-24, will be "Physiology" and for that of 1924-25 "Pathology." The course in each subject will consist of not less than two and more than four lectures.

Applications from the intending graduates for the lectureship for the Winter Session 1923-24 will be received by the Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 5th March 1923.

Copies of the rules giving particulars as regards remuneration etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

B. HIGHAM.
M.B.B.S., (Lond) Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C.15699.

NOTICE.

UP to date office available in Medows Street, Fort, Electric Lights and Lift. Also a spacious Godown in centre of Mill District. Apply to Post Box No. 496, Bombay.
R.6449.

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST, MISPLACED OR DESTROYED.

THE following document standing in the name of Mr. Gordhandas Khattan in respect of the shares of the Eastern Bank, Ltd. has been lost, misplaced or destroyed.

Balance Receipt No. 1309 for 262 shares Nos. 77864 to 78125.

All claims in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank., Ltd. Bombay, within one month from date hereof, otherwise duplicate of the document will be issued to the party mentioned above.

Bombay, 12th February 1923.
C.15691.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 4639 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 10th day of October, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHHAGANLAL GIGABHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Lakhamsi & Co. and residing at Samuel Street without the Fort ...Plaintiff

VS.

(1) ALIBHAI MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort and (2) CHATURBHUJ JETHA residing at Bhadali in Kathiawar, both trading together in partnership at Samuel Street without the Fort Bombay under the name style of Alibhai Chaturbhuj and Co.....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,436-1-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 22nd day of September 1922 till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir LALLOOBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of October, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15689

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required —Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for business men, Rs. 8.

Apply to:—B. R. SREENIVASAIYA, "Krishna Vilasa Agrahar", Mysore.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for additions and alterations to the building of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., in Tamarind Lane, Fort. For plans and particulars apply to, during office hours,

TAMBE & VAIDYA,
Architects, etc.,
3rd Beli Lane, Fort, Bombay.
TA R6390

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1st Class steam coal during the Financial year 1923-24.

The probable quantity of coal to be supplied is 3,000 tons at the rate of 250 tons per month.

Coal must be first class steam, not containing more than 10 per cent dust and a sample of at least one cwt. must accompany each tender.

Rate should be quoted for coal delivered and stacked within the Committee's coal yard at Badami Bagh Pumping Station.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than 21-2-23. Rs. 1,000 as earnest money in cash or in full currency notes must be deposited with each tender which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers at the time of giving the contract. Cheques and half notes will not be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The deposit made by the successful contractor will remain in deposit till the contract is completed, or forfeited in case of failure to comply with the conditions mentioned above or to be laid down by the undersigned for the supply of coal hereafter.

(Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN,
Municipal Engineer.
T.A. C.15698.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO 4747 OF 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 16th day of October, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHHAGANLAL GIGABHAI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Lakhamsi & Co., and residing at Samuel Street without the Fort. .....Plaintiff.

VS.

(1) ALIBHAI MAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, without the Fort Bombay and (2) CHATURBHUJ JETHA, residing at Bhadali in Kathiawar both trading together in partnership under the name and style of Alibhai Chaturbhuj and Co., ...Defendants

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendants may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 4,338-8-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 22nd September, 1922, till Judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 24th day of October 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of October, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys
C15690.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL
No. 4711
EAU-DE-COLOGNE
THE WORLD RENOWNED
GUARANTEED PURE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
122, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th February 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

On account and at the risk of Goolamali Hussanjee.

ex s. s. "CITY OF PEKIN".

2 Cases Elastic Canvas.

ex s. s."CLAN KAOMASTER."

1 Case 10 pc. Woollen Venetian.
1 Case superior Woollen suiting.
1 Case Interlining cloth.

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Hassum & Co.

4 Cases Holland Duck.
1 Case Bell Brothers Cotton Duck.

On account and at the risk of Haji Abdulla Haji Cassum.

ex s. s. "FRANKDALE".

1 Case Black Venetian.

ex s. s. "CITY OF KARACHI."

1 Case Coarse Lining.

ex s. s. "CITY OF PAKIN."

2 Cases Cotton suiting.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 Case superior White Lawn.
1 Case superior White Cambric.
2 Cases Coloured White Cord.
4 Cases Muslin Brown Leather cloth 45. in.
7 Cases Electric Motors & Staters containing:—
1 Electric Motor 35 H. P. 440 Volts.
2 Electric Motors each 5 H. P. 420 Volts.
16 Starters.
6 Cases Galvanized Tube Fittings:—
Consisting of Bands. Tees, Square elbows and sockets.
1 Case Brass bolts sizes 4" to 10", Flush Rings. Handles Drawer pulls, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and—

On account and at the risk of the Hyderabad Stores:

1 Case Bill books and covers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vullabhdas Bhogabhai & Messrs. Fernandes Suarastri & Co.

2 Cases Icilma Face Cream & Powder.

By order of the concerned.

6 Cases German Toys.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 14th February 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as very old brassware, chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, black smiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphy Chambers, the following:—

Very old brassware, Chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1923.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnaance Officer Kirkee Arsenal Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, 21st. February 1923, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

Lead mixed and Pure Lead and antimony Alloy, Brass, Zinc, Gunmetal, Copper and aluminium Ingots old, Brass, coper and aluminium scrap, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls, and G. S. 160ths Tin bread circular, Lamp old, Stoves, Shell bodies, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks, water bottles, Horseshoes, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, cannas old, Tin old, Vices, locks, Durries, Silk Folt, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels old, cordage cotton old, cells Electric, Cylinders, Guns, Cover canvas. Tape old, Mamooties, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware, web old, Jhools, Steel Cast Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Belows, Files, Spanners, Rags old cloths, Pumps, Wheels, Boxes of sorts, Mattres cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, carts of sorts, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Bullocks Jhools, Doosootie old tanks, Balances, spring, Cable Electric, Camp Kettles, Mechinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles, wool, cotton, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

R6447

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

A fortnight to-morrow will see the presentation of the next Indian Budget for 1923-24, and speculation cannot possibly be avoided as to what will be its leading features. It is a foregone conclusion, from what was stated in the September session of the Legislative Assembly, that this year also will have a deficit budget—the fifth in unbroken succession. Only the exact size of the deficit may be a point in dispute, though, for our part, we would be surprised if it is below 20 crores. The expected deficit may be excused on the ground of its inevitability as the result of the unmitigated blunders and muddles of the Hailey regime, for which the new Finance Minister cannot be justly held responsible. But he must be judged by his proposals for the next financial year—for which he must take the full responsibility. It is of course, yet too early to say what form these proposals will take, but there are a few obvious factors which it is well to bear in mind, and we propose to outline them here for the enlightenment of our readers.

While the Inchcape Committee on retrenchment has been sitting for three months and more, the secret of its deliberations has been well preserved, and so the trend of its recommendations is yet an unknown quantity Judging, however, from the actual commitments of the Government of India, it is exceedingly doubtful if they could effectively reduce expenditure. A memorandum submitted to that Committee by the Central Labour Board of Bombay budgetted for a reduction of present expenditure of 45 crores in the Army alone. We doubt if the Inchcape Committee could or would suggest an effective recommendation all round or more than a couple of crores—a reduction which is likely to be more than swallowed up by the compensation and gratuities to surplus officers, not to mention the ominous outcome of the Royal Commission on Public Services. For that body has been appointed frankly to 'improve' the lot of the public servant, particularly the European branch of it; and it is absurd to hope that it will, in its recommendations pay any regard to financial exigencies. Under these circumstances, the expenditure side, which is the determining factor in public finance, shows little elasticity for the hope of a balanced budget in the event of the revenues not responding. The only course that the members of the Legislature could and should, therefore, take is to demand:—

(a) A categorical formulation of policy, as regards the military expenditure in the future. It is no use merely putting questions to elicit the only too well-known facts that the British soldier costs four or five times as much as an Indian soldier. What the country's financial exigency demands is a definite enunciation of policy as to the real object of the army in India, whether it is maintained as the most important factor of British Imperial Defence and aggression, or for simply and solely the defence of India as a whole or of at least the Europeans in that country, and the consequent nature of the composition equipment and expenditure upon it. A clear cut policy on these matters must be preferred, even if it initially seems extravagant, to the vague protestations about safeguarding the interests of India, which are, of course, as everybody knows, mere eye wash. It ought not to be difficult for the Indian Legislature to undertake—we do not say pass—legislation for this purpose, and statutorily to prescribe the strength, objects, composition and equipment of the Army in India. The expenditure will then automatically respond.

(b) Of the remaining expenditure in the Imperial Budget, the most offensively increasing item is that of Interest, including the so-called productive section of it. We do not know if either the Government or even the present legislators have quite realised the significance of the (miscalled) Repudiation Resolution of the last National Congress. It is the straw that shows the direction of the wind; and, may also prove, if heed is not taken while it is yet time, the last addition which breaks the camel's back. We have never believed in the fiction of the productivity of the Railway Debt, but even the Government cannot doubt the wastefulness of the debt incurred for covering the recurring annual deficits. Government has managed to burke or postpone discussion on their policy of Railway management in future, but, if the last Peel dispatch and the appointment of the Royal Commission on Public Services are any indication of the present temper of the Secretary of State, it is exceedingly doubtful if the reply to the dispatch will be in harmony with the Indian opinion on the subject. And even if it were, we have no ground to believe that state management under the present officers would be really more economical, beyond making the obvious saving of the commissions now unjustly paid away to these foreign companies. The only way therefore, in this regard, is for the legislature to prescribe a definite limit to the national (?) debt, or, failing that to commence upon a policy of *funding*. The Legislature must not suffer itself to be argued out of this solution by considerations of contractual liabilities incurred at the time the various loans were floated. For neither the terms of the specific contract nor the force of an Act of the United States Congress has been allowed to stand in the way of the funding at a lower rate the Anglo-American Debt resulting in substantial saving to Britain. We must eliminate the possibility of future borrowing and reduce the interest charge of the existing load, if an eventual and total repudiation is to be avoided. The present policy of exasperation will engender its own nemesis. We recognise, of course, the weakness of the suggestion, while still the deficit continues. But if an equilibrium is attained by drastic reductions in the Army expenditure, funding proposals at an all-round lower rate would, even now, be not out of place.

(c) The only remaining section of our Central expenditure—the civil and departmental outlay—may or may not be reducible. For our part, we think a better economy than absolute reduction would be a general redistribution, so that instances like the starvation of sanitation or education projects in the Provinces need not occur. We do not deny the possibility of reduction in the civil expenditure of the Central Government. We only ask for such a redistribution as to enable the provinces to spend more on projects of material development. And the most practical way to achieve this end is, for the Legislature, to resolve upon a remission of the irksome provincial contributions.

This brings us to the consideration of the Revenue side of the Budget. The campaign of economy that has hitherto been waged in this country as well as outside has aimed at a reduction of taxation by a reduction of expenditure. Given the state of Indian finance to-day, we see no room for an immediate reduction of taxation. Nor would we desire it, if only we could be assured that the portion of the people's wealth taken by the state by way of taxation is going to be laid out entirely for the benefit of the people. But the present predominant of capitalist and propertied interests in the Legislature is likely to be unable to realise the true economy of taxation laid out in the general improvement of the community. As things stand, there is every prospect of an *increase* in taxation, such as customs duties; and the real reason for apprehension lies in the wrong direction in which such increases may take shape. We do not want an increase in customs duties merely to swell the Government revenues, and much less to make up for the reduction of the direct taxes on Income. Customs duties must be raised, but only to promote the national industry. It need not add to the revenues; though, well-planned, there is no reason to fear that the customs revenue would be seriously diminished by protective increases in the Tariff. This is a matter of detail which, in the next Budget or any Budget, the Legislature cannot, by itself, accomplish. But the Legislature can, and must, prescribe a definite policy as to the proportions of direct and indirect taxation and the objects of the latter. The Government has so far managed to avoid a statement or discussion on the fiscal policy—in itself an ominous indication. It is for the Legislature to force a conclusion on this matter.

The only direction in which substantial increment of the central revenues is possible is the development of the commercial enterprise of the Indian Government. If things were different, we would, indeed, deprecate the infusion of a commercial principle of profiteering in works undertaken only for the service of the community. The ideal of public service only will require such departments as the Post Office and Railways to be worked at a loss, if necessary, or so as just to meet the cost of the operation. Under the existing circumstances of Indian finance we dare not press this ideal very much, though we would regret its complete obscuration. But the requirements of revenue of the Government of India cannot possibly be met by the stupid system of simply adding to the rates charged for the service rendered—as the Railway and postal returns of the last two years only too painfully show. The services, to be remunerative, must be popularised. And the first step in that direction is an annulment of the increases made in the Hailey regime. The Legislature must insist upon it as the only means to stave off further deficits, at the same time, of course, applying the axe rigorously in all instances where avoidable or unprofitable expenditure is concerned. Next after this must be taken in hand the improvement and multiplication of the services rendered by departments like the Post Office, e.g., by increasing its banking facilitis, its parcels carriage system, its insurance business. If the State needs additional revenue it must get it in the least harmful manner to the community at large and we cannot believe the suggested methods of improving public resources as at all harmful to the community.

Whatever then the complexion of the next Budget, financial recovery is impossible unless the Legislature resolves upon these irreducible minima:—

(a) Statutory prescription of the objects, strength composition and expenditure on the Army;

(b) Limitation of new borrowing and Funding of the existing loans; reducing the interest charge;

(c) Reduction and redistribution in the civil expenditure;

(d) Revision of the Tariff in the customs department with a view to protect the industries of the country; not revenue to the State;

(e) Reststement of the proportions of Direct and Indirect revenue demands;

(f) Reduction of the charges, and improvement of the services in the productive state concerns.

AN EMPIRE PARTNERSHIP.

The Trade Supplement of the Times has for the last three weeks been giving a frank survey of the prospects for British trade, which, we are afraid, would not make a very exhilerating reading for Britishers. The writer seems to be singularly free from that conspiracy of silence or purblind exultation on premature indications of trade recoveries which have of late been charecterising British economic writings. The survey has discovered—what, indeed is no great discovery for any one conversant with the actual state of things—that the self-Governing Dominions are bent upon becoming self-sufficient, and that other countries even though lacking in full autnomy or the necessary political courage, are insisting upon an imitation of which no amount of British manipulation can prevent. The following tables of Australian Imports in iron and steel goods alone for example, are like the writing on the walls so that he who runs may read:—

	1913 Tons	1919-20. Tons.
Pig Iron	54,197	2,681.
Iron and Steel Bar Angle Rod etc.	131,692	18358.
Ditto ingots, bloanus slabs etc.	9,497	956.
Ditto Plate and sheet	54,610	41,951.
Ditto Girders, beams channels, joists	47,717	10,772.
Other Plate and sheet	111,054	51,350.
Iron and steel wire	65,785	19,765.

In the wool industry in this colony between 1913 and 1920, there has been an increase of output from £1,152,657 to £3,290,511 or nearly 300 per cent. The total output of Australian industry was £161,560,763 in 1913 and £324,586,519 in 1919-20. The same story is repeated in all essential particulars in Canada, Africa and New Zealand, and there can be no doubt but that India would have made an "encore" on her own score had she been ruled by a vigilent, sympathetic and national Government. China, Brazil Argentine all appear in this review as steadily diminishing purchasers of British goods; and the question, therefore, becomes unavoidable as to what must be done by Britain to avoid an impending disaster.

From a survey of, the table issued by the British Board of Trade, the conclusion is made unavoidable as to the falling importance of the British export trade.

Exports of the United Kingdom—January to September 1922 view as index number of 1922 compared with 1913, the latter being 100.

	Quantity	Value.
Cotton yarns and manufacture	64.9	228.8.
Willen ditto	81.3	195.4.
Other textiles	63.6	221.1.
Leather goods	65.8	146.2.

For purposes of comparison the value figure is useless; while quantitatively there is an individual as well as a general fall, counterbalanced by the growth of corresponding industries in the countries concerned.

On these grounds, the writer proceeds to say:—"Once a country has discovered that within the confines of her own borders, she can successfully produce what she has been in the habit of importing, and that, other things being equal, she can produce better and more cheaply than the other country of export, there is not likely to be much deviation from the path of industrial development. Faced with this tendency, founded as it is on a sound economic basis, it is surely advisable for us to ask the question what are we going to do about it?" (Trade Supplement, Jan. 20, page 439).

To this question his answer is some system of co-operation in the Empire—a sort of a partnership. But is an Empire partnership feasible? The plain fact of the situation is that the sentiment of Imperial patriotism is a sort of hot house growth that can never compete with the general article of national patriotism. The colonies and this country feel their own immediate demand more keenly than those of the Empire; and will never re-opened to any false stimulation of Imperial patriotism should the latter be at variance with their domestic needs. The colonies may—welcome British capital, and British labour, though the former must be content with only the bare return to capital without a share in the direction and management of the enterprise started under the colonial jurisdiction, and the latter must adopt the colonial standards of living. The colonies may even permit the settlement of branches of British industrial establishments. But these can solve the problem merely of individual solvency for particular firms, not the question of national existence for Britain as a whole. If the writer of the articles referred to above is level-headed enough to observe.

"In the case of foreign countries, I cannot see any way out of the future impasse, except by continuing to use our accumulated technical and manufacturing experience to beat these countries in the style and quality of our productions, **with the sure knowledge that time is fighting for them and against us.**"

Why should he not apply the same logic to identical facts in the colonies? The writers of the Norman Angell School have pointed out the very great difficulties in causing to emigrate half to two-thirds of the present British population in the colonies, even assuming that the colonies can absorb such an influx without a serious re-action of their own standards of living. But granting that the colonies can absorb, and that the United Kingdom can successfully export, this surplus population, would that still be solving the national problem of Britain? She must realise that the race has commenced in which she must necessarily fall behind. No matter what the initial odds in her favour may be. The only solution for her is one which she will not yet think of and which no outsider has any right even to hint at.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	350
,, ,, Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. American Spot.	15.91
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	17·5

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Feb. 12, To-day's Prices

Months.	
February	..
March	15.33+17
April	..
May	15.20+17
June	..
July	14.95+17
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	13.81+15
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12. To-day's Prices.

Months	
Feb.	15.46+24
Mar.	15 40+24
April	15.31+22
May	15 25+22
June	15.11+22
July	15·00+23
Aug.	14.72+22
sept.	14.22+19
Oct.	13.85+19
Nov.	13,68+19
Dec.	13.52+19
Jan.	13,42+19

Tone:—Quiet Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.40 +24
	May	15.25+22
	July	15.00+23
	Oct.	13.85+19

London, Feb. 12.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 13/32 Steady.
Bar Gold £4-7-11 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 15/16. Unsettled

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12. To-day's prices.

Months	
February	16·70+05
March	16·85+05
April	17·00+05
May	17.10+05
June	17·20+05
July	17.34+06
August	17.44+06
September	17,54+06
October	17·59+06
November	17·65+05
Dec.	17·70+05
Jan.	17 75+05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 9

M. G. Bengal	Good	..	8·80
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	9.20
,, ,,	Fine	..	9.60
No. 1 Comra.	Good	..	10.95
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	11.35
,, ,,	Fine	..	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good	..	12.70
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	13.10
,, ,,	Fine	..	13.50
M. G. Scinde	Good	..	8.70
,, ,,	Fully Good	..	9.10
,, ,,	Fine	..	9.50

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.830 inches.
Temperature of Air	72.3 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64.1 ,,
Dew Point	59.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.646 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	79.1 ,,
Minimum temperature of Air	67.3 ,,
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	ESE,N,NNW,NNE,
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	119 miles,

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTH DAY BIG MEETING.

UNITOI SPRINGS A SURPRISE IN THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

A large holiday crowd wended its way to Mahalaxmi to witness the fourth big meeting of the season. All the stands were packed to their utmost capacity a fact which reminds us that our accommodation in the grand enclosure is barely enough for the large number of people who patronise this enclosure. It is no exaggeration to say that half the people in the grand stand see nothing of a race unless they are lucky enough to secure seats early. As regards the other lower enclosures people were simply crushing one another there and it gives one the shiver to see the crush and jostling there. Fortunately the crowd on a race-day is very good humoured and a good deal of forbearance is observed in these enclosures. Those who were fortunate to go to the race saw some good sport yesterday as there were no less than nine events which provided brisk speculation. The only exception to this rule was the first division of the Colaba Cup which Knight of Clonmel who was the street corner tip won with considerable ease. His Excellency the Governor was present and we understand that it was he who presented the Cups to the fortunate winners.

The first race the Combermere Plate of six furlongs, for horses in the 3rd Division saw a field of twelve out and three or four candidates were well fancied Sauce enamouring the greater number of punters whilst Some Scribe, King of the Ring and Voltage found numerous supporters. The result however was an upset as the speedy Woorali upset all calculations and Sauce the favourite was not in the picture.

The second division of the same plate also saw a good field out. Danzig the favourite won by a short margin from Dialect who ran a very good race.

Only eight started in the Manton Plate of six furlongs. This race was won by Starboard from Grande Place who covered considerable ground at the finish Margaret Joyce again succumbed under her weight—a fact which reminds us that she is no longer the dashing mare she was two years ago.

It was quite pleasing to see a good field this year in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate—a six furlong event for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Khaboor and Lamington declined leaving Karikata, Silver Streak, Chieftain and Waterloo as the most fancied candidates of the field. Karikata tried very hard but was beaten by the weight. Chieftain who won ran a fine race beating the speedy Silver Streak who looked a winner till before the Grand Stand where Chieftain passed him. Amin ran one but last a fact which must have given great satisfaction to his opponents.

It was wise to divide the Colaba Cup into two divisions as it attracted a large entry. In the first division twelve started. In this race students of form noted that Knight of Clonmel who won the Rockhampton Plate of 1 mile, when he carried 9-6 cut the distance in 1.38 3/5 He was then in the 3rd Division and was after this promoted to the 2nd Division. As horses in the 3rd Division seldom or never run 1 mile in 1.38, a timing of horses in the 1st Division, his presence in the Colaba Cup with the nice handicap of 8.5 marked him as the only horse in the race to win the Cup. He was accordingly backed to the exclusion of all others and he ran as was expected and he cut the distance as was expected namely 1.39 1/5. He was left at the start joined his field without effort and won without effort just when he was wanted. He should do well even with top weight in the 2nd Division. He is a very fine animal. Whit Week ran second but proved no class to the winner.

The other division of this Plate also saw a good field out. Right Royal the favourite and Reciprocity the 2nd favourite ran unplaced. Red Cross Boy who was also heavily backed won comfortably from Dayspring and Crenides placed third.

The Willingdon Plate, a handicap for horses in the 1st Division was a 1¼ miles event. Ten horses started in this race and the result was an upset as Unitoi who was hardly fancied won a fine race from Carborundum who did the running all the way. Prixworth again gave considerable trouble at the starting post, though he had the special service of trainer. J. Harrison who took him to the tape. We thought this strange as we understand that one of the rulings of the W.I.T.C. is that no horse should receive any assistance at the starting post other than that of the starter. We believe that there was a growl over this in the paddock.

A large field of twenty faced the starter in the Randwick Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 3rd Division. It proved a cake-walk for Perfect Day who won easily by two lengths. When carrying 8-6 in the Powai Plate, Division I, over 1¼ miles and when he started favourite he ran very disappointingly. To-day he was up all the way and won as shown above. We wonder if those two pounds off made all the difference or whether he found the distance more to his liking.

Hatchel who ran very well in the Gough Memorial Plate last Saturday, won the Cumballa Plate yesterday, from All Clear, the favourite, who looked a winner till very near home. This race brought the proceedings to a close.

Walker did extremely well among the jockeys winning three good races. McPherson was next with two wins. Ruiz. Burn, Hewitt and Herbert all rode a winner each.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LANZIG 9-2 Hewitt 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' DIALECT 9-9 Lambert 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' GOLD REEF 8-6 Ruiz 3
Mr. Vernon's BALIRA 8-5 Morris 4

Not run—Sagittarius, Pin Money, Eager To.
Also ran—Mandarin 9-6 Thompson, Belle Syme 9-4 Burn Eudorete 8-11 Townsend, Bathurst 8-5 McPherson, Nikolaki 8-3 Purtoosingh, Elsewise 7-12 R. Jones, Golden Gleam 7-9 F. Huxley, Lady Loo 7-0 O'Connor.

The Race—Bathurst got away badly and was far behind when the field settled down. Eudorette and Elsewise showed the way to Danzig, Dialest, Balira and Gold Reef. At the 5 furlong post Danzig took up the running. Dialect was now second. Dialect moved up at the second furlong and by the time they rounded the bend the two were practically abreast. An exciting finish ensued up the straight. Danzig just managed to last out a winner by a head. 5 lengths between second and third. A neck third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 14/8, Rs. 20, Rs. 28-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 14-8 for places.

Favourite—Danzig.
Trainer—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE Div. I Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000, seconds Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. S. Irani's WOORALI 8-2 Herbert 1
Mr. Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 8-10 Morris 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BOUILLOTTE 9-8, Ruiz 3
Mr. S. Dunjibhoy's KING OF THE RING 8-3, Hewitt 4

Also ran—Voltage 9-3 Bowley, Expectant 7-7 R. Jones, Braganza 9-0 McPherson, Mexican Eagle 8-9 Sherwood, Meddlesome 8-6 Partoo Singh, Sauce 8-6 A. C. Walker, Limehouse Lights 7-7 Townsend, Overseas 7-5 O'Connor.

The Race—They were sent away to a good start when Bouillotte cracked the pace attended by Woorali, Sauce, Some Scribe and King of the Ring. Braganza and Limehouse Lights were running in the ruck. At the 3rd furlong post Bouillotte was still in command with Woorali Handy and Sauce close up on the outside. Nearing the bend Sauce fell back. Bouillotte was first into the straight but was soon overhauled by Woorali who cantered home an easy winner by 3½ lengths. Bouillotte was also beaten out of second place by Some Scribe who finished 1 length in front ½ neck third and fourth.

Time—1 min 15 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 191 for win, Rs. 54-8, Rs. 23, Rs. 41-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 22, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite—Sauce.
Trainer—Cumberally.

THE MANTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 4,000 or over or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,000 since 31st March 1921.

Mr. S. B. Mancherji's STARBOARD 8-5, McPherson.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's GRANDE PLACE 8-5, F. Huxley 2
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's MARGARET JOYCE 9-8, Burn 3
Mr. Eve's HAPPY TIMES 8-4 A.C. Walker 4

Not run—Voltage, Nikolaki, Some Scribe, Woorali.

Also ran—Pretty Girl 9-10 Townsend, Pin Money 7-7 Harrison, Ceremony 7-4 Purtoo-Singh, White Dart 6-13 O'Connor.

The Race—A good start. Ceremony was the quickest out of the gate followed by Pin Money, Margaret Joyce, Starbord and Happy Times. Grande Place suffered at the start. At the 3rd furlong Grande Place caught up his field. Starboard was first into the straight closely followed by Margaret Joyce. Nearing home Grande Place moved up strong and finished second behind Starboard who won by ½ length. 1 length between second and third, a neck third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 16 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 25 for win Rs. 13, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14-8, for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 6, Rs. 10, Rs. 7 for places.

Favourite—Starboard.
Trainer—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN 8-5, A. C. Walker 1
Mr. H. R. Shah's SILVER STREAK 9-6, Morris 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO 8-10, Hewitt, ... 3
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and S. N. Mahomed's KARIKATA 9-10 Burn 4

Not ran—Khaboor, Lamington.

Also ran—Amin 9-8 McPherson, Andolis 9-0 Thompson, Koolep 8-10 Aldridge, Birmark 8-8 F. Huxley, Mentor 8-6 Lambert, Reeraan 7-7 R. Jones, Trafalgar 7-7 Purtoo Singh, California 7-5 Townsend, Leopold 7-2 O'Connor.

The Race—Amin was left. Silver Streak shot out first, the next in order being Kooleb, Karikata, Waterloo and Chieftain. After they had covered a furlong Trafalgar was running last. Silver Streak brought his field along at a good pace and came round the bend first. He looked a winner up the straight but was collared by Chieftain in front of the stands, who won ¾ length. Ahead second and third, a neck third and fourth.

Time—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 40 for win Rs. 20-8, Rs. 15 Rs. 21 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 10, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-8 for places.

Favourite—Silver Streak.
Trainer—A. Hoyt.

THE COLABA CUP Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMEL 8-5, A. L. Walker 1
Mr. Hammond's WHIT WEEK 8-5 R. Jones 2
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's MISS EVANS 8-8, Buckley. 3
Mr. A. Geddis' ATROCITY 8-0, Thompson 4

Not run—Allington, Allensmore.

Also ran—Murmansk 9-7 S. J. Meekings, Divide 9-1 Ruiz, Magical 8-11 Burn, Mist 8-11 Bowley, Rakings 8-0 Purtoo Singh, Catchup 8-8 Lmbert, On Leave 8-5 Harrison, Daphnis 7-9 Hewitt. .....

The Race—Catchup and Knight of Clonmel suffered at the start. The latter caught up his field after they had covered a furlong. Divide was leading from Miss Evans, Whit Week, Daphnis and Atrocity. On Leave was now last. At the 3rd furlong Knight of Clonmel was running 4th on the rails. Whit Week and Knight of Clonmel were the first into the straight; where the latter drew away and won comfortably by 2½ lengths 2 lengths second and third. 1 length third and fourth.

Time—1 min 39 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 38, for places.

2nd Tote pid Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 18-8 for places

Favourite—Knight of Clonmel.
Trainer—J. Robinson.

THE COLABA CUP Div. II Distance 1 mile.

A cup value Rs. 750 and Rs. 10,000 from the fund. Winner the cup and Rs.7,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in the 2nd division.

Mr. Frank's RED CROSS BOY 8-3 Burn 1
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's DAYSPRING 7-7 Huxley 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's CRENIDES 8-0 Townsend 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' THE COUNT 8-1 Lambert 4

Not run—Orwine.

Also ran—Huon River 9-3 McPherson, Reciprocity 8-7 Harrison, Right Royal 9-0 Thompson Red Quail 8-11 Ruiz, Summers Joy 8-11 Buckley, Piccolo 8-5 Clarke, Mimi 8-3 Morris, Southern Beauty 8-3 Bowley, Treasury 7-12 Sherwood, Blackwater 7-11 Aldridge.

The Race—As soon as they were released Huon River assumed command and showed the way to Red Cross Boy, Mimi, Dayspring, Right Royal and Crenides. At the 4th furlong Red Cross Boy went to the front and led from Mimi. Red Cross Boy came and the turn at a hot pace and won easily by 2 lengths. 1½ lengths, a short head. Mimi was beaten out of third and fourth place in the last few strides.

Time—1 min. 39 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 38-8 for win, Rs. 19-8, Re. 97-8 and Rs. 48 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 18-8 for places.

Favourite—Reciprocity.
Trainer—M. Ryan.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 12,000, second Rs. 4,000 third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the 1st division.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' UNITOI 9-0, Ruiz ... 1
Messrs. Heath and P. B. Avasia's CARBORUNDUM 8-11 McPherson 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 8-12, Townsend 3
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's STARSHOT 8-10, Morris ... 1

Also ran—The Devil 8-13 Bowley, Brixworth, 8-7 Harrison, Count Palative 8-3 Herbert, Treddle 8-3 Thompson, Love Glass 7-12 R. Jones, Swithin 7-11 O'Connor.

The Race—They were sent away without trouble. Carborundum raced in front Simon's Choice, Count Palatine, Unitoi and Brixworth At the mile post Carborundum was still in command the others coming in the same order. Carborundum and Simon's Choice were first into the straight but they were soon joined by Unitoi. A fine race home resulted in Unitoi gaining the verdict by a neck, A ½ length separated second and third, a neck third and fourth

Time—2 min. 8 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 200 for win, Rs. 149, Rs. 65-8, Rs. 34-8 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 60, Rs. 31-8, Rs. 17-8 for places.

Favourite—Brixworth.
Trainer—T. Ferguson (senior).

THE RANDWICK PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,00, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' PERFECT DAY 8-4 A. C. Walker 1
Shri Saubhagiyavati Akkasaheb Maharaja's SILVER BALM II 9-7 McPherson ... 1
SILVER BALM II 9-7 McPherson ... 2
Mr. Hammond's ROI GRISON 8-9, Audas .....
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's ABORIGINE 8-12, Sherwood .....

Not run—Bathurst, Millmount, Eccleston.

Also ran—Neap Tide 9-8 Burn, Mametz 9-5 Ruiz, Wolfram 8-10 Townsend, Magical Mike 8-8 Hewitt, Lisna Sharragh 8-8 Aldridge, Hairspring 8-1 Bullock, Etheldene 8-8 Bowley, Mirabelle 8-7 Thompson, Gipsy's Advice 8-1 Lambert, Thunder 8-3 Buckley, Lord Jim 8-0 F. Huxley, Sagittarius 7-11 Purtoo Singh, Old Chris 7-11 O'Connor, Charles William 7-10 R. Jones, Lady Rita 7-8 Harison.

The Race—When the field came into view from behind the stands Magical Mike was leading from Perfect Day, Aborigine, Roi Grizon, and Silver Balm II. At the 5th furlong post Perfect Day moved up led from the others. This order was maintained till the bend where Perfect Day drew away and ramped home an easy winner by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time—2 mins. 35 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 81, Rs. 85, Rs. 84 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 38, Rs. 56-8, Rs. 41 for places.

Favourite—Magical Mike, and Lord Jim.
Trainer—J. Robinson.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Round course).

Winner Rs. 2,500 second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Heath's HATCHEL 8-8 McPherson 1
Mr. Syed Naji's ALL CLEAR 8-0 R. Jones 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 8-10 Hewitt 3
Mr. S. M. Kanji's SUMMERTON 8-10. Buckley .....

Also ran—Never Mind 9-0 S. Meekings, Towfik 8-9 Burn, Centry 8-8 Morris, Adar 8-5 Lambert, Malabar 8-0, Purtoo Singh, Latiff 7-11 Townsend.

The Race—After giving a good deal of trouble, they were despatched to a bad start Malabar managed to get away well and cut the pace followed by All Clear, Centry and Hatchel. At the 3rd furlong All Clear joined Malabar and the two came along till the bend where Malabar shot his bolt. All Clear looked a winner up the straight but was collared by Hatchell who won a good race by a length. Arvil finished third 3 lengths behind. ½ a neck separating third and fourth.

Time 1min 7 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid Rs. 53-8 for win, Rs. 17 Rs. 17-8, Rs. 22 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 11, Rs. 9, Rs. 12 for places.

Favourites—Hatchel and All Clear.
Trainer—S. Mahalla.

MADRAS RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

GOOD-BYE PLATE Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mirza Mohd. Hussain's GAY PETER 7-12, Balajan ... 1
Mahmed's DUKE OF SPARTA 8-9, Mujeed 2
A. R. Dakeel's SHAH 9-6, Trahan ... 3
Aga Abba's ALIC DUMRA 7-8, White ... 4

LINCOLN PLATE Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Nugent Grant's NEW HALL 7-11, Bona 1
Messrs. Mahdi and Ali Asker's WITCH DOCTOR 8-0, Babajan ... 2
Mr. John Charlton's TOY SYMPHONY 8-5 Bland ... 3
Aga Coochik's Shah's TASY 8-3 ... 4

FAREWELL PLATE Distance 5 Furlongs.

C. M. Venkatachala Reddiar's SOCOTRA 7-10 J. McQuade ... 1
If Bommangi's HONEY 9-0 Mugied ... 2
Rajah of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE 7-10, Bland ... 3
Deomar's MARKHOR 8-0 Bona ... 4

GATWICK PLATE Distance 1 mile and 1 Furlong.

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA 8-4, Bland ... 1
E. C. Ramshaw's FLORELLA 8-7, H. M. Quade ... 2
Maharaja of Nawanagar's MISERABLE 7-13, Bona ... 3

BAGHDAD PLATE Distance 1 mile and 1 Furlong.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's MARAUDER 8-11, White ... 1
Rajah of Bobbili's LIMERICK 8-4, Orchard ... 2
Mirza Mohamed Hussain's GAY PETER, 7-12 Babajan ... 3
Goorjee Yacob's NIMBLE 9-1 H. McQuade ... 4

CONSOLATION PLATE Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. J. S. Harper's BLADE OF WHEAT 9-8, Puller ... 1
Rajah of Venkatagiri's SOURSOP 8-9 H. McQuade ... 2
Major M. H. Jackson's LOTTIE 8-2 Meekings ... 3
O Robinson's DAFFU... Bland ... 4

LAWRENCE STATUE.

DISCUSSION IN LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 13

The resolution of Lala Ushank Rai that a wall be erected along the railings existing at present to a height of about twenty feet so as to screen the Lawrence Statue from the public view again came up for discussion before the Lahore Municipality. Lala Ushank Rai made a lengthy and vigorous speech saying that he approached the question not from any party point of view but as the citizen's representative whose duty it was to voice public opinion. He appealed to the Europeans and the Indian Christians in the House to consider the wounded feelings of the Indians. Seeing the words "will you be governed by the pen or sword" were addressed to the Indians and not to the Europeans he pointed out that silence on the part of the Government did not mean the end of the matter. They were demanding their right under the Municipal Act. The majority of the members supported.

Rai Bahadur Lala Amir Nath strongly opposed the resolution. He said that the inscription simply recalled an historical anecdote. There was a frontier war and the Gurkhas, were, also, giving troubles. The Deputy Commissioner of Hossiarpur wrote to Lord Lawrence for military aid The latter wrote back that he could not send any army at that time but, however, asked the Deputy Commissioner to gather people and offer them the alternative of sword or pen. Lala Amarnath pointed out that the statue stood there for 37 years. The Indian Association and Congresses were there all the time but there was no agitation. The whole-affair was an artificial one and the work of paid volunteers. The Municipality had done its duty by writing the letter. There was no justification for it to assume the role of a dictator.

Khawaja Dil Mahomed moved an amendment asking the Government to send a reply within one month's time. Lala Ganpat Rai supported the amendment and pointed out that the agitation was real and those who believed otherwise were enemies of the Government and helped the agitation. After further discussion the amendment was passed only Rai Bahadur Amarnath voting against.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The share market was closed on account of Hindu festival Maha Shivratri.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and five sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and eleven thirty two pence.

CATHOLIC GYMK HANA ANNUAL SPORTS.

For some years the Catholic Gymkhana catered exclusively for children by having sports and other amusements during Christmas, and these gatherings ranked foremost among all the other entertainments got up from time to time during the other seasons of the year. For the last two years, however, the children's sports have been abandoned, and athletic sports introduced instead, and on last Sunday the second annual athletic sports took place, on the grounds adjoining the pavilion. The programme consisted of eighteen events, the tracks were well marked out, the accommodation for the large number of members and their families who were present was ample, and with a band playing to suit what it liked—for no one was paying any attention to it—the evening was a very enjoyable one. The sport officials, from the judges to the stewards, carried out their duties well, getting through the programme just beore sunset. The championship cup—established in memory of the late Mrs. Frank Oliveira—was won by Mr. Percy Powell for the second time. Much curiosity was evinced in the Veterans' Race, as Mr. J. P. de Quadros, the General Secretary, got into line with the other veterans, thus giving a flat denial to the following lines once inscribed of him:—

"He sat at his desk,
No sports appealed to him.
But they made him the ruler,
Of the Bombay Catholic Gym."

The prizes having been distributed by His Grace the Bishop of Damaun, the members retired to the pavilion, where a social gathering was held:—

The sports prize-winners are:—

100 Yards' Flat Race:—(1) Percy Powell, (2) J. Colasco, (3) A. Pinto.

High Jump:—Percy Powell.

Putting the Shot:—(1) George Powell, (2) A. Fernandes.

Half Mile:—(1) Percy Powell, (2) J. Vaz, (3) C. T. Power.

Slow Cycle:—(1) Reggie de Souza, (2) L. Pinto.

220 Yards:—(1) C. T. Power, (2) J. Colasco, (3) J. Vaz.

Long Jump:—(1) Percy Powell, (2) B. Nazereth, (3) J. Vaz.

Quarter Mile:—(1) Percy Powell, (2) J. Vaz, (3) J. Colasco.

One Mile:—(1) J. Almeida, (2) Percy Powell, (3) L. Pinto.

Veterans' Race:—(1) T. Watkins, (2) Francis Rodrigues.

M.C.C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Johannesburg.—When the play in the Fourth Test Match between M. C. C. and South Africa was resumed, the weather was unsettled and wicket-good. Ten thousand people watched the game though there were two short interruptions of play due to rain. England opened her second innings and made 294 for 5. Russell who made 96 played attractive game scoring dozen fours and staying at wicket for 183 minutes. Sandham who contributed 58 put up a sound defence and his strokes were well-timed. Wolley scored 80 not out.—Reuter.

SIKI'S SUSPENSION ANNULLED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Paris.—The Boxing Federation has annulled Battling Siki's suspension.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DRAFT RULES FOR CO-OPTION.

The Elections and Procedure Rules Committee reconstituted by Corporation resolution dated the 26th June 1922, has submitted the following drafts rules for the election of Co-opted Councillors under Section 5 (1) of the Municipal Act, and recommend that the rules be adopted and made under Section 30 A. of the Act:—

Conduct of election—1. Whenever under the provisions of the city of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended from time to time, it becomes necessary to co-opt Councillors, the election of such co-opt Councillors shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules, as illustrated in the First Sschedule hereto.

2. Any person shall be eligible for co-option, who resides within the City, has attained the age of 21, and is not disqualified under Section 16 of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

Nomination Day.—3. For the General Co-option of Councillors the Commissioner shall fix, as the last day for nomination, some day, not being less than four days prior to the retirement of Councillors.

Method of Nomination.—4. With respect to nominations of candidates for election, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

(a) The Commissioner shall provide printed forms of nomination-papers, and any person eligible for election shall be supplied at any time not being earlier than fourteen days prior to the last day fixed for nomination, with as many such forms as he requires free of charge.

(b) A candidate for election shall be nominated in writing upon the forms supplied, and every nomination-paper must state the name, abode, and description of the candidate in full, and be subscribed by two person entitled to vote at the election as proposer and seconder.

(c) Every nomination-paper subscribed as aforesaid must be delivered at the Commissioner's office before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the last day fixed for nomination.

(d) Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination-paper.

Contested Election.—5 (a) If the number of valid nominations is the same as that of the vacancies, the persons nominated shall be deemed to be elected.

(b) If the number of valid nominations exceeds that of the vacancies, the election shall be termed "a contested election."

PROVISIONS RE: CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

6. With respect to the contested election the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

Poll. (a) A poll shall be taken not less than one clear day after the last day fixed for the nominations at the Corporation Hall commencing from 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) and closing at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time). The Commissioner shall notify in the Press the day fixed by him for the poll not less than four clear days prior to the date of such poll.

Polling Officers. (b The Commissioner may appoint such, and so many polling officers and other persons to assist at the poll as he shall think fit, and pay them such reasonable remuneration for their services as he shall determine.

Intimation to Voters and Candidates. (c) As soon as possible after the last day fixed for the nominations the Commissioner shall cause the names of all the candidates validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing to their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders to be posted or otherwise sent to the last known address of those who are entitled to vote, and also, to the candidates with intimation of the place, day and time of polling, and shall publish these particulars in the Press.

Form of Ballot-paper. (d) The Commissioner shall have ballot-papers prepared in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule hereto.

(e) A ballot-paper shall be supplied free of charge at the polling place at the time of the poll to persons entitled to vote.

Method of Voting.—7. (a) Every elector shall have one vote only. An elector must place on the ballot-paper the figure 1 in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom he votes.

(b) Every elector shall have, in addition to the first preference, expressed by placing the figure 1as above, as many preferences as there are candidates.

(c) He may express his second preference by placing on the ballot paper the figure 2 in the square opposite the name of any other candidate and his third preference by placing the figure 3 in the square opposite the name of some other candidate and subsequent preferences 4, 5, 6 and so on in the order of his preference in the square opposite the name of other candidate.

8. A ballot paper shall be invalid on which—

(a) the figure 1 is not marked; or

(b) the figure 1 is set opposite the name of more than one candidate; or

(c) the figure 1 and some other figure is set opposite the name of the same candidate.

9. After the elector has voted in the manner prescribed by Rules 7 and 8 the elector shall, without signing the ballot paper hand it over to the officer appointed by the Commissioner for the purpose of receiving it.

10. After the close of the Poll, the Commissioner shall proceed as soon as possible to have the ballot papers scrutinised by the returning officer apointed by him.

Arrangement of ballot papers.—11. The returning officer shall exmine the ballot papers and after rejecting any that are invalid, shall arrange the remainder in parcels according to the first preferences recorded for each candidate.

Counting of Votes.—12. The returning officer shall then count the number of papers in each parcel, and credit each candidate with one vote in respect of each valid paper on which a first preference has been recorded for him, and he shall ascertain the total number of valid papers.

Ascertainment Quota.—13. The returning officer shall then divide the total number of valid papers by 11, and the quotient increased by one, discarding fractions shall be the quota. In the case of bye-elections, the total number of valid papers, shall be divided by anumber exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled and the result increased by one, discarding any fractional remainder shall be the quota.

Candidates with Quota elected.—14. If at any time the number of votes credited to a acandidate is equal to or greater than the quota that candidate shall be declared elected.

TRANSFER OF SURPLUS VOTES.

Transfer of surplus votes of elected candidate.—14. (1) If at any time the number of votes credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be trasferred in accordance with the provisions of this rule to the continuing candidates indicated on the ballot papers in the parcel of the elected candidate as being next in order of the voters' preference.

(2) (a) If the votes credited to an elected

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

2nd monthly meeting of the Council of the P. C. ... Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal sessions to attend the High Court at 11-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Ext. General Meeting, the Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.

General meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Society, H. E. the Governor to preside, 6-30 p.m.

S S "Caledonia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

Nomination Day for Fellows' Election to the Corporation.

Prof. D. D. Kapadia's lecture on "The "Starry Heavens," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

S S "Khyber" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 5th Day.

The Shilotri Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, 9-30 p.m. (Place to be announced later).

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

MULSHI SATYAGRAH MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal, there will be a public meeting in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.), with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the Chair.

Dr. Savarkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. B. S. Nimbkar, Mr. Joshi and others will speak on the present condition of the Satyagraha.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. W. Patil, L.M. & S., on "Consumption" today (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Lady Northcote Orphanage.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 16th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Professor D. D. Kapadia, M.A., B.Sc., of Elphinstone College, on "The Starry Heavens." The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. R. S. Padhidri and N. H. Belgaumwalla, enrolling officers appointed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were present at the office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar, on the 11th instant and duly enrolled the first batch of volunteers for Civil Disobedience. The enrolment of volunteers is expected to go on briskly in "G" Ward.

Those who have not yet enrolled their names are requested to do so immediately.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Government have sanctioned the addition of Major C. Fernandes, M.D., as a Specialist in Skin Diseases to the Consulting Staffs for Government Hospitals in Bombay.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. B. Das of Messrs. B. Das & Co. is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation by co-option.

Dr. P. N. Daroowalla, Bar.-at-Law, is a candidate for the Bombay Municipal Corporation by co-option.

CORONER'S COURT.

CASES OF SUICIDE.

Mr. ... R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Kalbadevi touching the death of Govindji Premji (51) a cloth merchant.

The evidence showed that the deceased lived with his wife and son on the second storey of a house at Kalbadevi Road. There was a suit in the High Court between the deceased and his brother Govardhandas which was recently decided in the latter's favour. At 2-30 p.m. on Monday the deceased was in the room with his wife, brother, mother and mehta discussing matters relating to accounts, etc., when the deceased suddenly got on a chair near the window and jumped on the road. He died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SPECULATION LEADS TO SUICIDE.

On Monday afternoon Marlidhar Haribux (24) residing at Kalbadevi was found lying ill in his bed and on being questioned admitted having taken arsenic as he had lost in speculation. He was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On Sunday morning Mr. A. M. Wendel of the Calendars Cable Co. was driving his firm's motor-car along Sion Road when he saw a girl and a boy at the side of the road. When the car came near them the girl began to run across the road and the side of the car struck her. The girl whose name was Sakoobai (9) was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died.

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Nawab Mozammilullah Khan is likely to be appointed next Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

H. E. Sir George Lloyd received His Highness the Raja Saheb of Wankaner at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency visited the suggested new sites for the St. George's Hospital at Cumballa Hill.

His Excellency was present at the Races on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. R. F. Ware left Government House on Tuesday.

There was a Dance at Government House on Tuesday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, February 14, 1923.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

Some time ago we wrote in these columns calling attention to some undesirable developments in the disposition of some of our captains of industry; and, later, again, congratulating the country, on having escaped the danger of letting a most promising departure in industry be throttled by the short-sightedness of the capitalist. We regret to have to announce that our congratulations were premature. The Scindia Steam Navigation Company is still menaced by the whirlpool of capitalist greed. We had learnt that the all but unanimous rejection of the proposal to sell the concern to its most formidable rival had once and for ever scotched the tendency to make profit at the cost of the nation's interests in the long run. It is not so. Lord Inchcape is still coquetting; or to be more fair, is still given hopes of an unconditional surrender even before the first gun is fired.

However much we may differ from Lord Inchcape in regard to Indian questions, we do not consider him a fool; and when he straightway makes an offer of paying up hard cash of cent. per cent. on the Scindia property, we may be sure, and the Directors of the Scindia Company ought to be sure, His Lordship has more to fear from the continuance of this enterprise. Lord Inchcape has enough of Scotch shrewdness to insist upon his conversation in the course of the unauthorised venture that some of the Directors of the Scindia Company had taken as being merely tentative; and not a firm offer. Luckily the Board of the Scindia Company rejected this suicidal suggestion; and we fancied, the matter was dropped.

But now comes the climax of this serio-comic drama. The proposal—if it can be so described—was formally negatived by the Scindia Board. An intensive campaign for the promotion of Indian shipping was formulated instead, with a definite programme of educating the public, on the one hand, by means of pamphleteering on shipping; and by means of tactics to obtain fiscal assistance or at least to unmask the real intentions of the Indian Government, whom the Chairman of the Company had so fearlessly castigated in his presidential speech at the last annual meeting. But just when the Indian shippers, fired by a most laudable and patriotic desire, are rallying round the Scindia concern in Rangoon and Cochin and Calcutta and Karachi; just when the Legislature is taking in hand a mild measure of protection to Indian shipping and Government had appointed a committee of inquiry in the Deferred Rebate scandal; just when some ardent well-wishers of that concern were suggesting the building of a passenger carrying fleet as the only proper answer to the insulting suggestion of inviting the direction to sell their country's heritage to a foreign exploiter for veritably a mess of potage;—we hear that projects of negotiations with Lord Inchcape are still in contemplation. There is now not even the vestige of a basis for such negotiations. If started, Lord Inchcape and his kind would only—and rightly—take the Scindia overtures to mean a sign of weakness and exhaustion for which there is absolutely no excuse. The Board, of course, *qua* the management, cannot, with any decency, sponsor such unpardonable tactics. And an appeal to the shareholders, without the sanction of the Board, without the slightest basis for negotiation, without the least hope of a fair treatment, would simply amount to an invitation to the latter to surrender themselves, their concern, and their country's interests, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of their greatest and most implacable antagonist. Mr. Narottam Morarji has been an heir to a noble fortune; and a nobler name. The Scindia concern, however, he has not inherited, but originated. It is his one contribution to the industrial and commercial progress of his country. Let him see to it that he proves himself worthy of his name and fortune, by refusing to betray his own unique enterprise. By his deeds let him be judged; and we tremble at the mere thought of the judgment the country and posterity would pass on him, if in this instance he allows the Scindia concern to be sold to the one formidable rival in the Indian Seas.

EMIGRATION OF UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The action of the Legislative Assembly in passing the draft notification making "emigration for the purpose of unskilled work lawful to Ceylon," is in consonance with its past traditions and anxiety for the well-being of Indians abroad. No self-respecting Indian wants his countrymen to emigrate to foreign lands to serve as slaves to European planters, who are there not for any philanthropic work, but for the purpose of exploitation. Indian newspapers every now and then are full of tales of the misery and ill-treatment of Indian labourers on these plantations, where there is nobody to look after their interests and where the planters in collusion with the local Government officials deal with them as they like. It is too late in the day now to hold out the prospect of improved conditions of work and wages, for nobody will now believe in promises which have never in the past been kept.

In the whole of the speech delivered by Mr. B. N. Sarma, the Member in charge, there is not one word of sympathy for the labourers; it is all special pleading on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, and necessarily of the planter community. All he could say was that if Indians trusted the Ceylon Government and if the "matter is left a little time longer," that Government will be able to place the "vexed question of wages on a satisfactory basis." After that, his heart warming towards the Planting community, he said: "I want you to take a very generous view of the Ceylon Government and see that the planting industry there is not affected. At the same time we shall adhere to our policy of securing justice for the labourers who may go to Ceylon from India." That is the substance of the whole speech. Mr. Sarma says: "Let us first of all supply the planters with all the necessary labour force, and as for wages—that point can be settled later." It is this kind of supine and unsympathetic attitude which is responsible for all the sufferings of Indian labour abroad. Only a few months ago Indian papers were full of cases of ill-treatment of the Indian labourers on tea plantations in Ceylon. To encourage emigration in face of those hard facts is nothing less than criminal, and exposes the falsehood of the Government's claim to a representative character. It must be remembered that it was an Indian Member in charge whose heart thus overflowed with the milk of human kindness for the planters, and Mr. Rangachariar was quite right when he said that the promises of the Ceylon Government were merely made for the purpose of gaining time and with the intention of making an enquiry into the conditions of wages of labour. He also accused the Ceylon Government of identifying themselves completely with the interests of the planting community and said that the question of wages should not be left to the decision of that Government.

Yet, in face of all this opposition the measure was passed and now any number of uneducated Indians can go to Ceylon and there make themselves slaves to the planters, liable to all the punishments which greedy capitalism, backed by an unrepresentative and unsympathetic Government, has devised for getting the last drop of blood from these workers. It is difficult to write with restraint of the part played by the Government of India in this matter. Even the very sane amendment of Mr. Badge that no emigration should be allowed unless a minimum wage were fixed was not accepted by Government, and the Ceylon Government, which is the creature of the Planting Community, have now at their mercy a large number of poor Indians enticed away from their native land. Some European members spoke of the "comfortable" conditions of labour in Ceylon. These were the same gentlemen who spoke in laudatory terms of the Assam Planting community where the labourers were said to have been thriving on a magnificent wage of Rs 5 to 6 per month; and when the poor wretches began to run away from the tea plantations in sheer desperation and there was a "massacre of innocents" at Chandpur at dead of night, the planters rose in arms against the Non-cooperators. Mr. Andrews' indictment of the Governments of Bengal and India on that occasion is still fresh in everybody's memory. Yet now we have this plea for emigration to Ceylon. The sooner all such emigration is stopped the better it will be for this country.

Notes of the Day

El Askeri.

When we read Reuter's summary of the interview which Jaafar Pasha, "King" Feysal's Commander-in-Chief, gave to the "Morning Post", we could not help indulging in some philosophical reflections on the different destinies of men; how one comes to honour and another to dishonour by the same course of conduct. Jaafar Pasha is Commander-in-Chief of the Irakian army, and is heard with deference by "The Morning Post", while Roger Casement was hanged by the neck till he was dead. There is no likeness between the characters of the two men. Casement was an essentially civilian type of man; he had never been a general in the British army; he was an idealist in deadly earnest. Jaafar Pasha, on the other hand, is not a type which can be found in Western Europe to-day, though he might be compared to some jovial *condottiere* of the middle ages, who liked fighting for its own sake, and was quite prepared to fight for anybody who could make it worth his while—a good companion and a cheerful soul, without remorse but not without some natural affection for old comrades. We have seen Jaafar Pasha almost weep at mention of certain specially beloved Turkish names. He would be the first to admit that, if the Turks came back to Irak, they would have every right to hang him to the nearest tree. A pity, truly, but a man must live and, in the course of living on a certain level, must take certain risks! Jaafar Pasha would not shriek at such a fate. He would ask only for a good meal and then go to his death, smoking the best cigar that he could lay his hands on. But he is not in love with such a fate as Casement was, and he will do all he can to avoid it. Hence, we can well believe that anything that he can do to stir up anti-Turkish feeling in Iraq-Arabi and in the vilayet of Mosul, which is outside Iraq, but contains a number of Iraqis, has been done; but also that he would not wish England to go to war with Turkey if there was any chance of England being beaten in the Irak theatre. Thus we attach importance to his warning that the forces behind Turkey are not to be lightly estimated.

A Biassed View.

This is what the Iraq generalissimo is reported to have told the "Morning Post" representative. He said "he thought that the question whether the Turks would sign the Peace Treaty was all the more problematical, because Moscow was behind Angora and did not want them to sign. Jaafar Pasha declared that the inhabitants of Mosul and its vilayet were much excited against the Turks. He did not believe that the Turks alone were a danger from a military standpoint, relative to Mosul; there were, however, forces behind them which were less easy to account for. The chief reason for the Turks wanting Mosul was their desire to recover Irak and establish themselves on the Persian Gulf." Frankly, we do not believe that "the inhabitants of Mosul and its vilayet" are "much excited against the Turks." If any such excitement is to be found there, it would be among the Iraqi minority, between whom and the Turco-Kurd majority there is not much love, and in certain interested commercial circles of the town of Mosul. Mosul is a part of Al-Jazirah not of Iraq; it goes with Diar-Bekir not with Baghdad, or did before the Great War and its propaganda affected popular geography. The reason why the Turks want Mosul is not that which General Jaafar Pasha—the only man alive, so far as we know, who can boast of having won the German Iron Cross and the English D.S.O. in the same war—ascribes to them. The Turkish National Pact is clear upon that point. The Turks do not wish ever to resume the burden of administration of the Arab provinces, which cost the Turkish nation more than they were worth in men and money; but they wish to see those countries freed from a non-Muslim yoke. Mosul is another matter; it is mainly Kurdish, and the wealth which it contains would be a valuable asset to the Government of the Grand National Assembly of the Turks and Kurds. In the Turkish National Pact also is to be found the reason why the National Assembly cannot ratify the Treaty as it stands at present.

A Warning.

As to the force behind the Turkish Government, Jaafar Pasha is quite right. No one can estimate its strength or its effect in the event of war. But he has concentrated his attention upon Moscow; we should have taken a much wider survey. He is of opinion that the Turks are unlikely to sign the Treaty because the Russians do not want them to sign it. The Turks would have most gladly signed a treaty which did justice to their country. The Russians could not have prevented them from signing such a treaty. It is injustice which is causing their resistance as it has caused their resistance from the day when the Greeks massacred a host of wretched Turkish prisoners upon the shore at Smyrna, under the guns of the Allied fleets. Nobody can foretell what effect the spectacle of bold resistance to injustice in the cause of Right after so many years of dumb submission to injustice may have upon the nations of the world. It may turn out to be the trumpet-call that wakes the dead. The Russians have the wit to perceive the possibilities of such a spectacle at such a time. They are prepared to stake their all upon the revolution it will cause. They are atheists, and yet they have the sense to see the value of religious Right, when "Christian" Europe cannot see it. Jaafar Pasha has not named the real Power behind the Turks' resistance to the claims of the Allies, a Power whose forces are incalculable. It is the very Maker of the Law of Right and Wrong.

Monday's Convocation Hall Meeting.

A correspondent writes:—

"With reference to the report published in your esteemed paper of the meeting of the University students held on Monday last at the Convocation Hall, I beg to invite the earnest attention of all interested in the movement to the following points:—

(1) Can the dozen undergraduates who engineered the movement for launching this "Inter-Collegiate Association" for and on behalf of the University students, claim to act in the name of all the University students without any authority from the students, it being an elementary rule of law that none can represent another without that other's authority? This baker's dozen met together and formed the Association in the name of the University students without giving a fair notice to the colleges who else would have taken the first opportunity to have made their voice heard at the first informal meeting. This being the fact the first point at issue was that the Association cannot be taken as formed on behalf of the University students. Therefore the proposition before the House ought to have been for the formation of the Association.

(2) Hundreds of these students who have signified their emphatic disapproval of the idea by subscribing to a written counter-proposal are not deemed sufficient by Sir Chimanlal to show that the movement of the Baker's Dozen, plus his learned and honourable self, is entirely spine-less and bogus.

(3) If no resolution or proposition was before the meeting then what was the meeting called for?

(4) If, according to Sir Chimanlal, the meeting was called to appoint a committee why were the names of the members of the Committee not put to the vote?

(5) Can any meeting be called for the purpose of forming a committee and the meeting not have a chance of approving the proposed names?

(6) The names of the Committee not being put to the vote, according to the established procedure of all public meetings duly constituted, the Committee cannot be taken as formed."

Shivaratri.

Yesterday was observed as the Shivaratri holiday in Bombay and a large number of Hindus from all parts of the city went to the Chowpatty Sands to bathe in the sea. The mills and other workshops being closed, the working population in the city generally took advantage of the holiday for sea-bathing, with the result that the Chowpatty foreshore was thronged from early morning until night. A number of booths had been put up for the occasion, where sweetmeats and little clay dolls were sold. After taking his bath a devout Hindu generally goes to the temple of Babulnath and gives some money to the hundreds of lepers and beggars who line the roads to it. It is a day of fast, though not of strict fast, for one is at liberty to take any quantity of fruits and nuts and sweetmeats, unless of course they are his usual food.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OUR STATE RLYS.

BY RAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA PRASAD.

The first railways which were constructed through the Guaranteed Companies proved a commercial failure as long as they were under the old guarantees, and the Indian taxpayers had to pay the deficits of their interest. A complete account of those payments or of the losses incurred in the early years of State Railways has not been taken in para. 74 of the Report of the Acworth Committee.

The original policy inaugurated by Sir Charles Wood in 1862 urged on the Government of India the importance of using the surplus balances of India in the construction of canals and roads likely to prove remunerative. In 1868 Sir Stafford Northcote laid down that important works which were to be made for political reasons, should not be allowed to weigh heavily on the railway market. In 1874 Lord Salisbury clearly laid down that productive works alone should be constructed with loans, and famine preventive works out of revenue (taxation). In 1879 a Select Committee of the House of Commons ruled that all money spent on the construction of railways, whether from borrowed funds or from taxation, should be charged to the capital account of State Railways, but it required no record, beyond an entry in the year's expenditure, of the sums paid out of revenue towards losses or deficits of railway working. In a commercial concern no expenditure can be charged off to an outside account. To arrive at a correct idea of the financial character of the railways we must take into account all such payments, together with compound interest on the same. This is the commercial principle. A commercial concern ought to be not only self-supporting but profitable to the owners. Can this be said of our Railways? The Acworth Committee have said "year after year the railway revenues have been applied for his (tax payer's) relief. Since the beginning of the present century the Finance Member has always budgetted for a considerable contribution from the railway net revenues towards the general expenses of Government. Of recent years that contribution has been quite large." (para. 59). This evidently ignores what the railways owe to the tax-payers of India for the deficits of interest, etc., during the 51 years of the last century. Calculating commercially, that debt leaves an outstanding of 288 crores still unpaid. The Railway Committee have correctly pointed out (para. 32) that the financial methods with regards to railways are faulty. They take "no account of monies receivable on the one hand nor of accounts due on the other in respect of closed years. Had a separate account of railway transactions been kept from the commencement, we should have at a glance seen the actual position of railway finance. As the accounts of the Finance Department do not show all the monies met from Indian revenues towards the railway losses and deficits, it is impossible to find the real position from the Finance and Revenue accounts unless the figures are fished out year by year from each year's accounts.

The Railway Committee have rightly called the railways a "great commercial concern" of the State, unlike Sanitation and Education which are directly unremunerative and the cost of which can only be met by taxation. Most of the railways from their very commencement have been classed as Productive Public Works, but owing to the employment of the Companies even the Commercial railways have so far been unproductive. The Companies are still working with unproductive results. The system of accounts has allowed them to bring about results which are contrary to all expectations and declarations of responsible authorities.

For the huge sums which India has laid out in its railways, it should receive a tangible return, especially when it is maintained that the railways are worked on commercial principles. A commercial house cannot meet huge deficits like those of the old guaranteed companies, without going to the Insolvency Court. If it is working a sound concern it would and should manage it so that the result is a profitable return on the money sunk in the concern. Such has not been the case with the Indian Railways in the past. Are we going to allow further capital outlay in a similar darkness? Or should we make sure our money will be profitably spent in the future.

Unfortunately those who directed the railway policy from 1884 laid down no check or safeguard against excessive capital expenditure. The successive Secretaries of State from Sir Stafford Northcote to Marquis of Hartington from the year 1868 to 1884, maintained at least one check and that was a limit of two crores of rupees for yearly railway outlay from Indian Revenues. That limit was abolished by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1884 against the distinct ruling of the Select Committee of 1879 which included financiers like the late Mr. Fawcet, and a rapid extension of railway was pushed on from 1884 to 1899. Not satisfied with the heavy outlay that had been already incurred, the companies secured the appointment of the Committee on Indian Railway Finance, which was presided over by Lord Inchcape (then Sir James L. Mackay). That Committee without calculating the ultimate consequences, recommended an annual outlay of 12.50 millions sterling or 16.75 crores from borrowed funds for capital outlay, mostly on equipment and improvement of existing lines. The Acworth Committee found fault with the Financial Department of the Government of India, who were at times usefully checking the extravagance of the Railway administration. The Railway Board now ask the Indian public to help them with supplies of funds for further capital outlay on doubling and quadrupling railway lines, strengthening bridges, remodelling large station yards, providing additional rolling stock, electrifying suburban services in Bombay, etc. These are all desirable works as tending to in-

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE SMYRNA ULTIMATUM.

NO INFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

BRITISH HOPE ON ISMET'S MEDIATION.

TREATY STILL "AVAILABLE" FOR SIGNATURE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

No information has this evening reached London from British sources to confirm the Paris report of a renewed demand by the Turks with a three days' time limit that the Allied warships should leave Smyrna. The importance of this step is in consequence minimised here. In the meantime the passage of Ismet Pasha through Constantinople on his way to Angora may be a further opportunity for good contact to be established between him and the Allied representatives in the Turkish capital. Ismet on his journey to the East has had a week to consider the draft treaty and any concessions or offers to his country. While circumstances may conceivably alter with the passage of time, it has been made clear that at present the British Government would be willing to sign the Treaty in the form in which it was available to the Turks at the time of Lord Curzon's departure from Lausanne.—B. O. W.

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SEE ISMET.

ALLEGED DIFFERENCES IN ANGORA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It is expected that the British Acting High Commissioner at Constantinople will see Ismet Pasha on the latter's way to Angora. While high hopes are not built on this, it is felt that much might be done thereby to clarify the present situation which is decidedly obscure.

It is believed that an acute division of opinion exists at Angora, where the Nationalists are counselling moderation while the Extremists are eager to show their independence.

The Turkish ultimatum has not yet been received in London; but, in any event, it is regarded as not altering the situation materially.—Reuter.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

GEN. BOOTH ON INDIA PEASANTRY.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A Paris telegram states that in the course of an interview on his return from India, General Bramwell Booth expressed his warm admiration of the Civil Service. He said that their real regard for interest in and concern for the welfare of the people was everywhere manifest. General Booth said that he was most confident regarding the work of the Salvation Army in India. In his opinion, the Army had not lost to the slighest degree under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

He felt sure that the Indian educationists were steering in a wrong direction. The ideal should be to interest the peasant in the simple life of the village and to improve his equipment for it.—Reuter.

CAIRO ATTACK.

TWO BRITISH SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

According to a cable from Cairo, two British soldiers have been wounded and an Egyptian killed by a bomb thrown into a tent belonging to a camp of the British troops guarding the Cairo zone where the last outrage occurred. Their assailant escaped.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The death has occurred of Major-General Trevor Bruce Tyler.—Reuter.

Major Fetherstonhaugh has been appointed Manager of the King's Thoroughbred Stud, replacing Lord Marcus Beresford.—Reuter.

The Beckett-Smith fight fixed for February 19th has been postponed on account of injury to Beckett's hand. The date has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROPAGANDA FOR COUNCIL ELECTIONS TO BE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

At the meeting of the U.P. Congress Committee held here with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair, resolutions were passed appealing to all Congressmen to minimise all points of difference and to concentrate on an effective common platform of work. With this object in view, the Committee request the All-India Congress Committee to convene a special session of the National Congress in June 1923.

A resolution was, also, adopted to support the Congress candidates to contest the Municipal and District Board seats and, also, another trusting that no active propaganda for or against contesting elections for official councils, shall be the present be carried on in these provinces. The resolutions are taken here [illegible] of compromise between the two [illegible]. There was a large attendance of [illegible] bers.

REPUBLICANS UNYIELDING.

MORE DETERMINED CAMPAIGN.

FREE STATE VICTIMS INCREASING.

MARY MACSWINEY ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Annaskeagh House near Dundalk, the residence of Mr. Sheridan, Clerk of Peace in County Louth, was blown up by armed men last night after Sheridan and his family had been removed. Mr. Sheridan assisted in raising four thousand sterling for the Belfast Catholic refugees.

Gallagher, a farmer, was shot dead by masked men at Gweedore in County Donegal. Gallagher recently defended his house successfully against the raiders.

REPUBLICAN OFFICES RE-OPENED.

The Central Offices of the Republicans which the Free State authorities closed down in November last, have now been reopened in Dublin and Mary Mcswiney, who was recently released from Mountjoy Prison, has been placed in charge.—Reuter.

LATER.

Mary Macswiney and two others have been arrested in Dublin.—Reuter.

FREE STATE MINISTER'S FATHER SHOT

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mr. O'Higgins, Coroner for Queens County, was shot dead at Maryborough last night. He was father of the Free State Home Minister.—Reuter.

DETAILS.

Seven raiders from Carlow arrived at O'Higgins' house. O'Higgins first refused them admission but finally admitted one. While the latter was reading the document which the raiders were seeking for, O'Higgins wrested the revolver from his hand, whereupon the raider rushed out shouting: "Comrades, fire." O'Higgins fell down at the first volley.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

RECOVERY OF THE MARK.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 12.

The feature of foreign exchanges was the further recovering in the value of the mark which closed at 127,000, showing an improvement of 20,000 compared with Saturday's closing rate. This is stated to be due to talk of support instigated by the Reichsbank. French francs after depreciating to 76-2 recovered somewhat. Sterling on New York maintained its early firmness.—Reuter.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

London.—The Board of Trade returns for January show imports were £99,500,000 sterling and exports nearly £67,000,000 sterling increases of £4,750,000 and £8,000,000 respectively compared with December last.—Reuter.

ALIGARH MUSLMI UNIVERSITY.

LEADERS TO TOUR INDIA FOR COLLECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

It is understood that Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Moulana Majid Badauni and Principal Khawaja propose to tour important centres in India for collecting a minimum sum of rupees ten lakhs for the National Muslim University of Aligarh. The centres to be visited include Bombay, Calcutta, Kathiawar, Gujerat, and Rangoon.

INDIAN AWAKENING.

"CREDIT DUE TO BUREAUCRACY."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FYZABAD, Feb. 13.

Maulana Syed Maksud Ali who occupies a very respectable position among the Ulma of Fyzabad was released from Meerut jail after undergoing one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Maulana in an interview said:—He respected the leaders of the different parties but those persons who firmly and resolutely suffered the hardships and miseries of rigorous imprisonment, were deadly against Council-entry. The hardships and calamities of the jail had not told upon this steadfastness, and unflinching zeal to the cause of the country. They were free from any consideration of revenge and vindictiveness. It was due to their personal sad experience that they were beat upon wrecking the present administration. These were the persons who were determined that the Indian National Congress should change its creed and must state its ideal to the world frankly that the people of India want complete independence and would not stop their agitation till they attained the goal. "We are greatly obliged to the Government for the wholesale repression to crush the outburst of the national feeling in India. The credit is due to the bureaucracy for the awakening of India."

BAIT THAT WILL NOT CATCH.

RUHR MAGNATES STAKING ALL ON SUCCESS.

ALLIED CONTROL OF SALE OF RUHR PRODUCTS.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS AND EXPULSIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Despatches from correspondents in the occupied territory show that the struggle is intensifying. People are being expelled and arrested in larger numbers than ever and include burgomasters and all classes of officials, parsons and schoolmasters. About half of the chief daily newspapers published in unoccupied Germany are not allowed in the Ruhr and about half of the newspapers in the occupied zone are at present suspended. The Germans on their part are endeavouring to strengthen the resistance of their compatriots by big relief measures. The Ruhr Relief Fund in Berlin has alone collected 1,600 million marks, apart from the Government help, which means many thousands of millions more, and the help of the industrial magnates who are staking a large part of their resources on success in the fight.—

EMBARGO ON EXPORTS.

Paris.—Newspapers emphasise the importance of the embargo on exports from the Ruhr to Germany and state that all arrangements have been made to ensure that goods intended for neutrals and the Allies shall reach their destination. There will be a system of export licenses which will counter any attempt of the Ruhr magnates to evade order by sending goods into Germany through foreign countries. Probably a further order will be made placing the sale of Ruhr products in the hands of occupation authorities. Special privileges will be granted to German manufacturers agreeing to cooperate with the Allies.—Reuter.

RUHR COAL OUTPUT.

Courtesy.—"Manchester Guardian."

The French and Belgium occupation of the Ruhr coalfileds has been extended from Essen to Dortmund.

According to the "Kolnische Zeitung" of January 6, the coal output of the Ruhr basin, including the mines on the left bank of the Rhine, is estimated for December, 1922, at 7.9 million tons in 23 1/4 working days. In November, 1922, the output amounted in 24 1/4 working days to 8.6 milion tons, and in December, 1921, to 8.05 million tons in 25 3/4 working days. According to the monthly returns the yearly output of the Ruhr district for 1922 may be estimated at 97.3 million tons. As compared with the output of 1921 (94.1), this shows an increase of 3·2 million tons.

BRITISH OBJECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The latest French suggestion concerning the transit of coal across the British zone in the Rhineland is that the British hand over to France six miles of railway in the corner of the British zone. It is understood, however, that Britain entertains political objections to the suggestions.—Reuter.

POLICEMEN ARRESTED.

FOR REFUSAL TO SALUTE FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berlin.—The ex-Prussian Minister Haenisch, whose appointment as Regierungs President of Wiesbaden was vetoed by the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has been arrested after his addressing a conference of burgomasters and officials of Wiesbaden district, and deported.

Two burgomasters in Rechlinghausen district have been arrested.

Three policemen in Herne have been

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

DEFENCE OF COMPANY MANAGEMENT.

O' DWYER'S DEFENCE OF THE CAPITABIST.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Lecturing before the East India Association Sir Robert Gillan, ex-President of the Indian Railway Board, strongly defended company management of the bulk of Indian railways. He declared that there were many difficulties in the way of wholly Indian domicile and promoters must consider how to constitute a board commanding the greatest confidence of the investors in both the countries. He of considerable improvement, particularly by expressed opinion that the present system, while continued in its essentials, was capable giving companies greater independence.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who presided in the absence of Sir John Hewett, deplored the tendency of politics in India to decide issues of this kind which was commercial and not political. He said that the test was to provide a system commanding the confidence of the Indian tax-payer and the politician and also the British capitalist who had brought about the prosperity of Indian railways and upon whom the future maintenance of them largely depended.—Reuter.

AGRA ZAMINDARS' ASSN.

SIR W. MARRIS ON REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

In the Agra Zamindars' Association address to H. E. Sir William Marris, a tress was laid by the members to (1) embodying in the provincial legislation of the principle and policy of settlement and assesment (2) extended duration of settlements and moderate assessment and (3) ungrudging recognition of the rights of landlords while at the same time justice being done to the claims of actual cultivaters of the soil.

Sir William Marris during the course of his reply said the Government are already committed to the policy of embodying in statutory forms principles by which the settlement of land revenue is regulated. A bill codifying instructions of the board of Revenue upon a settlement procedure, has been already prepared and considered by a the term of settlements and a limitation of proportion of the assets to be taken as revenue are also questions which have been referred to the same committee and upon them the Government has not committed itself to any definite views.

"But you may be sure" continued Sir William. "that I recognise the great importance of every issue which affects the welfare of the landlords and the tenants and the Committee's recommendations will receive a very earnest consideration when they are ready. But you will remember it rests with the Government of India and not with my Government to extend the present terms of 30 years and important as the interests of the landlords are we clearly must, also, take into consideration the needs the future as well as the present, of the other elements in the population."

A Rangoon message of February 12 states the Governor in Council has commuted to transportation for life the death sentences passed on three persons captured after a raid on Muse near the Chinese Frontier last March.

INDIAN POSITION IN KENYA.

GOVERNOR'S OBSTRUCTIONISM.

PROPOSED RESTRICTION ON IMMIGRATION.

(Special to "The Chronicle")

NAIROBI, Feb. 12.

It is understood here that the Government intercepted and stopped Reuter's cables on the Indian position in Kenya. The Indian attitude is one of acquiescence in the Colonial Office proposals strongly objecting to proposed restrictions on immigration. The only satisfactory solution of the question is the observance and practice of the just principle of the predominance of native interests and adequate and effective representation of European and Indian interests on all public bodies. No legal restrictions should be imposed on the right of the transfer of lands. There must be a Government majority to protect the Native interest until the native is sufficiently educated. No predominance must be allowed to European or Indian settlers. The Governor is obstructing the announcement of Indian policy by the Colonial Office.

MEDICAL MISSION TO ATTEND WOUNDED MASHUDS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

The Central Khilafat Committee have decided to send a medical mission to attend the wounded Mahsuds. Gentlemen willing to undertake these humanitarian duties are earnestly requested to communicate with the Punjab Khilafat Committee. Donation will be gratefully received.

(Continued from column 3.)

arrested for refusing to salute French officers.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICERS DEFY POLICEMEN

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berlin.—A motor car containing two French officers and driven by a German chauffeur was held up at Gelsenkirchen by policeman because the car was not provided with rear lamp. The officers alighted and disarmed the policeman. Thereupon, a detachment of police arrived, which was fired upon by one of the officers who wounded one. The motor car then speeded off but the police opened fire wounding both the officers who have now been removed to hospital with the wounded policeman.—Reuter.

PREMIUM ON TRAITORS.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the German Government has protested to London, Paris and Brussels against the "illegal" Ordinance of the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission declaring that Germans complying with the Commission's regulations will be protected against prosecution by the German authorities and that the infractions of regulations will be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty million marks and five years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' PROHIBITION.

GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Berlin.—The German Note sent to Paris and Brussels in reply to the Franco-Belgian prohibition of the German Ministers' entering the Ruhr Valley, flatly declares that the Central and the State Governments must refuse to accept any directions from the Foreign Governments regarding the way in which their ministers should act.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION ON GERMAN EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Paris.—The inter-Allied High Commissioner at Coblenz has decided that exports from the Rhineland to the unoccupied parts of Germany shall only be effected on special authorisation issued at Crefeld, Cologne, Mainz and Ludwigshafen.

It is announced that the Belgian troops will to-morrow occupy Wessel and Emmerich, the latter being the customs station for Holland.

MEMEL TO BE TRANSFERRED TO LITHUANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

It is foreshadowed that Memel will shortly be handed over to Lithuania following the discussions at the conference of the Ambassadors' meeting, of which to-day noted the Allied report from Memel showing that the Allies' demands have been satisfactorily carried out.—Reuter.

EXISTENCE OF REPUBLIC AT STAKE,

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berlin.—Herr Ebert, in the course of a speech to-day, said: "Every German is conscious of the existence of the German Republic at stake, but if we unite our forces we shall overcome the latest attack on our national life."—Reuter.

INDIA'S GOAL.

FAILURE OF DIARCHY.

DR. SAPRU AT THE BESANT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12

The National Conference convened for the discussion of a programme for constitutional reforms for the achievement of self-government met under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at 5-30 this evening in a room at the Eastern Hotel, Raisina. The room was full with invited delegates, 250 invitations had been issued and about 215 of them attended. Those present included prominent non-official mempers of the Indian Legislature and representatives from some provincial legislatures and local boards and some public organisations. The object of the Conference, as laid down in the Agenda paper, is to outline a programme for submission to the electorates and to provide an elastic machinery for the co-ordination of the efforts of its members and organisations to call a national convention after the approaching elections in order to obtain for the Commonwealth of India Dominion status in her external relations and Swaraj in internal affairs.

Dr. Besant, the Convening Secretary, opened the proceedings by welcoming the delegates. She traced the history of the events which led to the convening of the Conference. She emphasised that all who believed in parliamentary action as opposed to direct action could join them and public organisations could be affiliated if, by continuing to work on their own lines, these kept within the limits prescribed by the conference.

Mr. Rangachariar proposed Dr. Sapru to the chair. Dr. Gour seconded and Mr. Abdul Kassim and Mr. Purushuttamdas Thakurdas supported.

HOW CONSTITUTIONS ARE MADE.

Dr. Sapru explaining the object of the conference said it was intended after mature and deliberate consideration to adopt a well considered programme regarding the future constitution and then to seek the suffrage of the electorate upon distinct issues so that their plan might have the support of the largest number of the electorate. When they were given mandate on its basis it might then be necessay for them to devise means either by holding a conference or otherwise to formulate in an effective and authoritative manner the demands of the country or at any rate of the enfranchised portion of it and to adopt suitable methods for the achievement of those demands. Dr. Sapru pointed out that the promoters of the conference were not so rash as to think that they could within two or three days draft a constitution and present it as an accomplished fact. None was more alive than himself to the inherent dangers of such an undertaking. "I knew and I realise that constitutions cannot be made in the course of a day and I am sure you also realise that in regard to political constitutions nothing is more dangerous than to attempt at tampering with them on *a priori* grounds. We must come into touch with realities, take a full view of the present situation, bear in mind the historical back-ground of our constitution as we already possess, take stock not only of the sentiments but also of social and economic forces which surround them and above all, such alterations as we may suggest or such demands as we may make must not only reflect our mature and deliberate views but also have the support, if not of the largest number of people at least of the largest number of the electorate."

WELCOME TO DAS PARTY.

Dr. Sapru hoped that even if the conference resulted in nothing more than furnishing a rallying centre to constitutionalists in the country, their labours would not be in vain. Touching the subject of reforms in operation Sir Tej Bahadur referred to the decision of a considerable portion of those who had hitherto boycotted the reforms to enter the portals of the Councils and welcomed this shifting of ground as the vindication of the Liberals' point of view. Sir Tej Bahadur did not consider the threat of wrecking seriously and from his knowledge of the inside working of Government he thought it to be entirely out of the question. The threat was a line of conduct which every opposition must adopt whatever be its political label. "But I refuse to believe that even measure calculated to do good to the country or to assist it in its advance towards self-government will or can be opmerely because the present constitution does not amount to complete self-Government."

"AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT."

Continuing Dr. Sapru said that the August Declaration was an accomplished fact and the English Government, he thought, would be any time guilty of the supreme folly of going back on that Declaration. The only question in which the country was therefore interested was as to when that pledge given in the Declaration was going to fulfilled in its entirety. To him it appeared that there was nothing in Section 84 A of the Government of India Act to prevent a commission coming out earlier to examine the constitution. The Assembly therefore asked for a further advance but the Secretary of State's reply had caused a widespread disappointment in the country. The present position was that they had a partial element of responsibility in the province while none in the Central Government.

DIARCHY CANNOT ENDURE LONG.

Financial stringency of the most acute character had been facing both the Central and Provincial Governments and the failure of the provinces to show better records had been mainly due to financial stringency. "I believe the feeling is growing that diarchy cannot endure very long and even in certain responsible quarters I have found the feeling that the time has come when full financial autonomy should be granted to the pro-

Continued on next page.

INDIA'S GOAL.

Continued from previous page.

vinces. I hope I am not giving out any secret when I say that even within the last two years I have heard it said by many responsible persons that the present constitution is such that it cannot last very long. I do not wish to say more about the provinces. I would much rather that our information with regard to the working of provincial governments and councils came from the Ministers themselves but as regards the Central Government it is quite obvious that the position is exceedingly delicate and unnatural. On the one hand the Central Government has got to deal with a large non-official majority in the Lower House, the growing power of which cannot possibly be ignored and on the other hand it must perforce submit to the direction, control and superintendence of the Secretary of State. A Government situated as the Central Government cannot be in a very enviable position and it is for the responsible authorities in England to consider whether they will prolong this system of Government which if the truth were told affords as little satisfaction to those who have the responsibility of administration put on their shoulders as to the people of the country."

DANGERS OF PROCRASTINATION.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru next examined the arguments adduced against further advance. He admitted that a heavy responsibility lay on their shoulders for the education of the electorates but asked were the electorates sufficiently advanced for the reforms introduced in 1919. "The truth of the matter seems to me that having regard to the peculiar position of India it is impossible to make education of the electorate in the sense in which this phrase is used in the West an absolute condition precedent to all political advance. It appears to me that we must take the country as it is and if there is any seriousness about the idea of responsible government in the country then the development of our political institutions and the education of the electorate must go hand in hand. To postpone the establishment of full responsible government in this country until the electorates have been thoroughly educated may and will amount to waiting indefinitely and I venture to think that dangers in this policy of procrastination will be by no means the less great than the risks which a policy of courage necessarily must involve Indeed it seems to me that the dangers in a policy of procrastination are perhaps greater. In the first place it seems to me that the energies of the people which could be diverted into useful channels of constructive works are being and will continue to be dissipated in a struggle which provokes and excites unkindly feelings on both sides and creates an atmosphere of suspicion which is wholly detrimental to the good relations of the two countries. In the next place the larger the period of probation, the greater is the chance for extreme views to grow and spread. In the third place the divided responsibility in the provinces and no responsibility in the Central Government cannot either be a fair test of the capacity of Indians nor can it develop that sense of administrative responsibility among them without which no Government can render a good account of itself. As matters stand at present, all responsibility for every thing that goes wrong in the country is cast and, I am afraid, will continue to be cast upon the British Government and instead of people applying themselves to consolidating and strengthening the elements of stability the easier and more seductive methods of destruction will continue to suggest themselves to impatient minds."

SAPRU'S PESSIMISM RE. HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Continuing Dr. Sapru said he was aware that for the successful conduct of self-government they must solve certain internal problems. Whether the solution of those problems came with the establishment of self-government or before they did undoubted ly call for solution for instance the problem of minorities must be approached now from a new angle of view. Inspite of the much vaunted Hindu-Mahomedan entente, the fact was that except when it came to a common attack against the British ,the old element of distrust between the two communities appeared on the surface now and again.

He believed that a genuine understanding between the two communities lay at the root of all future progress. The problem of minorities, if and when tackled, should be dealt with in the light of actual facts and not of philosophic or metaphysical basis. Similarly if they could assure the Englishman in India that his interests in self-governing India would be as safe as in the past, then he would also play a creditable part in the development of India as a self-governing members of the British Commonwealth.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

Touching the question of Public Services Sir Tej Bahadur said the present system could not continue for long and the position of the Permanent Services in India must be approximately that of the Permanent Services in England and in the Colonies. The question was essentially one of future recruitment. Who wanted a Royal Commission? If it was meant to redress the grievances, it was an unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive procedure but if it was to solve the problm of future recruitment, then it seemed to him that the question could not be tackled independently of the question of constitutional advance. He believed even in self-governing India the English public servant would play considerable part, though he may not enjoy his political power. And at least for the next twenty-five years there was no fear of the English element disappearing from the services of this country. He hoped the Indian public servant would not claim the scale of pay essentially fixed for foreigners.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

Similarly with regard to Indianisation of the Army he was conscious that that the process must make a large order on their patience. But for real beginning on an adequate scale of definite and reasonable programme must be made. "It will only be when India is able to defend herself that she will have real self-government but until that day arrives there is no reason why regarding ordinary civil administration the central Government should not be made independent of the control of the Secretary of State and be made answerable to the Legislature and why at the same time the provinces should not receive a full measure of autonomy."

THEIR GOAL.

Concluding Dr. Sapru said their goal was Dominion status with parlimentary form of government which was the only form of representative Government known at the present moment. On those who wished to depart from that form of Government lay the duty of proving that their alternative was a better one. Originality in political constitution was not always to be commended. The more they expressed doubts on the expediency of desirability of Parliamentary form of Government, the more they laid themselves open to the charge of instability. It might be that for some years to come Government is conducted by educated classed but it was inevitable that with the enlightenment of the masses the mandate must ultimately come from the masses themselves. If educated classes used their power only to promote their own ends well deserved nemesis would soon overtake them. He warned against the strengthening of reactionary forces in England by lose talk of India going out of the Empire. Such talk did positive injury and harm to the cause of India's progress. Once they all accepted Dominion status as their goal, they could bring pressure on Government here and in England.

To those who asked as to what they would do if their constitutional method failed, he asked a counter question what would those who differed from them do if their methods failed? Constitutional methods might involve delays. They might not bring quick return. But they were only methods open to them and after tracing the history of political agitation back to 1886 could they say that constitutional methods had altogether failed? He maintained strongly in demanding Dominion status and in hoping for it. Their position was infinitely stronger than a few years ago. He therefore hoped that if they could settle their differences and make an unequivocal and clear demand for raising India to the Dominion status at an early date their demand would not and could not go unheeded.

MR. SASTRI'S "PLAN FOR SWARAJ."

In view of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Sastri his written address on "Our plan for Swaraj" was read by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. He said that the present stand still in India and the tendency on the part of the Secretary of State to tighten his grip on Indian affairs were only manifestations of an essentially human quality namely to act only under compelling pressure. When the British Government professed to weigh carefully the capacity of Indian electorates or the virtues of their representatives or assess with scrupulous exactitude the precise proportion of the higher services which must be occupied by the British element they were thinking all the time "how best can we keep and how little need we yield." Indians on their part must be ready at all times to produce their testimonials and title deeds. They must manipulate the political forces of the country as to be able to exert any given moment all the contitutional pressure of which they were capable. It was their conviction that the power to exert constitutional pressure was exactly measured by the progress they made under the present constitution, by the use to which they put their new privileges and opportunities, and by the prosperity and strength which they built up for their nation. That was the reason why they could not afford countenance even for a moment the morbid cry "paralyse the Government, paralyse the administration, and paralyse all national work till Swaraj is attained." "We part company decisively from those who have no use for the current constitution and the Legislatures created under it, whether they profess to boycott them or seek by entering to destroy them, we insist on our allies having faith in these institutions no matter whether the faith be large or small."

Proceeding Mr. Sastri said that by its failure to take action not requiring the approval of Parliament in furtherance of the Reforms Scheme the Government had lent justification to the attitude of suspicion and distrust. As both Mr. Montagu and Mr. Fisher had stated in Parliment there was nothing in the Government of India Act to preclude a comprehensive enquiry within the first statutory period it was commo ground among the Indian progressives that complete provincial autonomy should be included in the next move towards the goal of responsible government. And that the Central Government must be made responsible to the Assembly except in regard to military , political foreign and ecclesiastical departments. The military policy like the position of the Indians states must be left to the personal conduct of the Governor-General, the military expenditure being, however, made an item voteable by the popular chamber. Now that the Secretary of State had refused to take action pursuant to the Assembly's resolution of September 1921 what was the means of attaining the end in view. "Regular constitutions laid on democratic lines are based in the last resort on the will of the people as disclosed at a general election, Large measures cannot be undertaken by a parliament which has no mandate for the purpose and where there is such mandate nothing should ordinarily come in the way of its fulfilment. Now that India has a constitution based on direct pipular constituencies however rudimentary it may be a forward move in the direction of democracy that it must be based on the decire of that constituencies as expresses at the next election. Of course in the provinces a number of local issues will complicate the matter. The election of the Legislative Assembly, however, can be fought on a clear and simple issue viz the acquisition by peaceful and constitutional method of complete provincial autonomy and of responsibility in the Central Government exclusive of defence and foreign affairs. Assuming that a majority of those elected to the new Assembly and the new Councils have received such a mandate the next step would be to elect representatives from themselves to an all-India convention.

The duty of this Convention would be to propose the precise steps necessary for the purpose of fulfilling their mandate which is the attainment of Swaraja as qualified above. My personal bias is towards building on the present constitution and I should, therefore, favour the idea of introducing modifications into the present Act so as to convert it into an instrument of responsible government, possibly, however, the convention may prefer to indicate the outlines of a distinct constitution. The important thing is for its proposals to be published broadcast in the country when sufficient time has been allowed for public criticism and suggestion The Convention would meet again, revise proposals and formulate them finally. A small deputation of leading men from different parts of India would then be appointed by the convention to take the proposals to Great Britain and negotiate with His Majesty's Government."

DR. SAPRU'S MOTION.

Dr. Sapru then moved "that this Conference composed of the elected members of the Indian and Provincial Legislature and Local Boards, of representatives of political organisations and public workers, recalling your Majesty's precious message to the Reformed Indian Legislature that it was the beginning of Swaraja within your Majesty's Empire, meeting to expedite its coming for the strengthening of the ties betwetn Great Britain and India, lays its homage at your Majesty's feet. The resolution was carried with acclamation. The conference then concluded its opening session after two hours' sitting, and adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF OUR STATE RLYS.

(Continued from Page 6.)

crease the economy and efficiency of railways. I would supply funds for these desirable objects. But I would set the Railway administration on a sound basis. I would stop all extravagance and waste of public money which is going on at present. Our representatives in the Legislature have agreed to the capital programme of 150 crores for five years but they have done nothing to check the extravagance of the Railway administrations, who are throwing away public money like water. As an instance of lavish expenditure; it may be stated that the Railway administrations have during recent years increased the staff of their officers by 24 per cent. in numbers and by 65 per cent. in their salaries, raising the salaries by one crore rupees per annum over the figures of 1912. In para. 7 at page 31 of the Administration Report for 1920-21, the Railway Board admit that the claims of the better-paid officers were less urgent, yet they authorised increases of salaries to all such officers. The operative ratio, i.e., the percentage of working expenses, of Indian Railways has gone up from an average of about 46 per cent. in 1891 to 1895 to 48.92 in 1912 and to 65.54 per cent. in 1920-21, while some of the main lines have gone up to 75 per cent. This is alarming and the Railway Board have not done their duty to check this increase. Their remarks in Chapter V of Vol. I of the Administration Report for 1920-21 are not at all satisfactory. Their warning to the public that a rise in the wages of the lower staff will eventually fall upon the public in increased rates and fares ignores their (Railway Board's) own lavishness in authorizing large increases of salaries to the European staff and the discriminations made in the salaries and wages of Indians. While I do not advocate extravagance in the salaries or wages of Railway staff, I do maintain that the action of the authorities in maintaining two standards of pay and allowances, one for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and another —a lower one—for pure Indians, is contrary to the principle of equal pay for equal work. It is the Railway authorities themselves who are responsible for the discontent among the staff owing to the discriminations openly made in Railway workshops and offices and on the lines. We have been pressing for the removal of this great anomaly; the authorities have been telling us they have removed all the distinctions in the Rules, but in practice the discriminations are still in full force. They will be removed only when the higher Railway appointments are Indianized. So long as the higher officers are non-Indians, the monopolists will hold their sway. We must insist upon Indianisation. There are thousands of capable Indians in the Railway service already, who are denied opportunities and kept down. If these men are given the chance and necessary powers under an Indian Minister for Railways, the reform will be made, provided Indians are not obstructed as they often are, in doing their duty at present, surrounded as they are, by non-Indians right and left above and below.

The working of Railway workshops and the expenditure incurred in them require a very searching enquiry. An expenditure of 28 crores was incurred in these departments in 1920-21. I have consulted a number of competent men and they agree with me that a saving of at least 25 per cent. in the workshop expenditure can be made if the shops be worked on commercial principles, if they be not treated as a poorhouse for a certain class of people if corrupt practices which lead to waste of public money be effectually stopped.

The cadre of officers should be carefully examined. Their numbers should be reduced to actual requirements; the system of working changed so as to stop all duplication and multiplication of work; and salaries of all officers, subordinate clerks and menials, fixed on a reasonable scale according to Indian conditions. It is surprising that the salaries of highest officials, in India are much higher than those in the Continental countries and in China and Japan.

To my personal knowledge railway revenue expenditure is not regulated on any fixed principles. The estimates, prepared half-yearly or yearly, are a mere guess work. The Manager taking the past figures, which in themselves are a result of arbitrary work, guesses round sums of probable traffic train mileage, and earnings per train mile in a coming half-year or year. Upon these figures he works out the total estimated earnings. Of this, he takes a certain percentage based upon the past actuals which are the result of former guess-work estimates, for working expenses and makes an arbitrary allotment to the several departments. I call this guess work and arbitrary allotment, because a regular programme of renewls based on a well calculated forecast is not carried out. The depreciation is not calculated. If a depreciation account were regularly maintained railway managers would know what work they have to do in a given year or half-year. Upon guess work estimates, they do only as much of urgent and pressing work as the funds at the disposal of the departments would admit of, and sometime the repairs and renewals are made nominally by a mere patch-work. This arbitrary working admits of great and serious frauds and irregularities in the work done, false accounts might be made of work never done; expenditure might be falsely booked on engine repairs, while it might have been incurred on a private work. Large sums of public money might be wasted in some such manner. A searching enquiry alone could reveal the facts. Such enquiry is urgently needed, as the ratio of working expenses is rising by leaps and bounds under the pretext of the late War and suspenson of renewals. The cry against the Finance Department of starving the railways is artificial. The work of the Finance Department is above suspicion, but the Finnce Department is not allowed enough of facilities to check any frauds or irregularities.

During the 51 or 52 years of the last century the railways showed losses generally. In the subsequent accounts profits have been shown but without counting the previous losses and interest thereon. Were those losses taken into account, even the 21 years of this century would show losses.

When such is the case, the efficiency of the railway administration is questionable. Railways are a very potential instrument of economic development, the greatest economic machine yet invented. If the railways in India have been a losing concern as the figures before us show, there must be something wrong in the system of administration. The matter calls for a searching investigation.

In the past authorities have been spending money without calculating the ultimate results; they are still going on in the same way. It is time now that the matter should be properly considered and the finances placed on a sound basis. The figures before us leave an impression that the expenditure is incurred on too high a scale and calls for a check.

RAILWAY RESTRICTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed by my committee to forward the following for favour of your kindly publishing the same in your esteemed paper.

Of late the restrictions imposed from time to time by the Railways on the acceptance of goods for carriage have become so frequent that the trade is being hampered all round, and the traders are thereby being put to serious losses in consequence of their forced inability to comply with the various requisitions and indents received by them, as well as owing to market fluctuations. For various reasons such restrictions were excusable during the war time, but it is not understood that why the same should be resorted to so often during this normal time. The Railways being a public department are expected to render every facility in their power for the expansion and prosperity of trade, and such arbitrary orders are most disappointing and have the opposite effect. It is hoped that the responsible Railway authorities will be pleased to give this matter and the like of it their serious attention, and take early steps to remove the legitimate grievances of the mercantile community.

Yours, etc.,
ACHAL SINGH.

Hon. Secrtary, The Agra Trade Assn.
Agra Feb. 8.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

"The Pioneer" states on authority that the Inchape Committee's report will not be published before the budget statement is made in the Legislature.

NAVSARI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.

The first statutory meeting of the Shareholders of the Navsari Electric Spply Co Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bazaar Road, Navsari, on Saturday last when Mr. Einshaw R. F. Daboo a member of the Barado State Legislative Council presided.

In proposing the adoption of the Director's report, the chairman said:—

You may be aware that owing to the delay in obaining possession of the site of the Power House, orders for machinery and other necessary articles had to be confirmed at a later period. Your Company, however, is put on a very favourable position as the falling prices of steelworks and other electrical goods such as cables, insulators, meters etc:, have been availed of by your Directors and orders for them have been placed already and we expect the same will arrive here in the next month.

As you will have seen from the Report the plant is already on our site, and the structure of the Power House is now under a rapid progress which we hope will be ready within a month or so. Arrangements for the erection of th plant are completed and it will be carried out as soon as the Power House is ready for receiving it. Construction for Distributions and Mains will be taken into hand side by side, and we hope to supply electric current with the advent of the monsoon during the current year.

It will certainly interest you to learn that we have received more applications than expected for the supply of electrical energy for light as well as for power purposes, and we have every reason to believe that the demand will increase steadily within a short time, after your Company is in a position to supply the energy.

In the report reference has been made to the site of the Power House. This site being in the centre of the city saves us the expenses of transformers etc. Moreover several chunam structures including a well which are on this plot and which were purchased very cheap, are very useful to us and after some modifications, have been utilised for our purposes as coolers, water storage tanks, fuel oil tanks etc., effecting a saving of several thousands rupees.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company was estimated at Rs. 7,500 in our prospectus, whereas the actual expenses incurred upto now are only Rs. 228-5-0

The report was adopted.

A Madras message of February 13th says:

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, accompanied by Mr. G. F. Paddison, the Commissioner of Labour, has gone on a tour of inspection to Kavali Settlement for the criminal tribes. Mr. Knapp will not avail himself of the leave before the end of April.—(A.P.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

(Continued from page 5.)

candidate consist of original votes only, the returning officer shall examine all the papers in the parcel of the elected candidate whose surplus is to be transferred and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon.

(b) If the votes credited to an elected candidate consist of original and transferred votes, or of tranferred votes only, the returning officer shall examine the papers contained in the sub-parcel last received by the elected candidate and shall arrange the transferable papers therein in further sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon.

(c) In either case the returning officer shall make a separate sub-parcel of the non-tranferable papers and shall ascertain the number of papers in each sub-parcel of transferable papers and in the sub-parcel of non-transferable papers.

(3) If the total number of papers in the sub-parcels of transferable papers is equal to or less than the surplus, the returning officer shall transfer ecah sub-parcel of transferable papers to the continuing candidate indicated thereon as the voters' next preference.

(4) (a) If the total number of transferable papers is greater than the surplus, the returning officer shall tranefer from each subparcel the number of papers which bears the same proportion to the number of papers in the sub-parcel as the surplus bears to the total number of transferable papers.

(b) The number of papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be ascertained by multiplying the number of papers in the sub-parcel by the surplus and dividing the result by the total number of transferable papers. A note shall be made of the fractional parts, if any, of each number so ascertained.

(c) If, owing to the existence of such fractional parts, the number of papers to be transferred is lessthan the surplus, so many of these fractional parts taken in the order of their magnitude, beginning with the largest, as are necessary to make the total number of papers to be traneferred equal to the surplus shall be reckoned as of the value of unity, and the remaining fractional parts shall be ignored.

(d) The particular papers to be transferred from each sub-parcel shall be those last filed in the sub-parcel.

(e) Each paper transferred shall be marked in such a manner as to indicate the candidate from and to whom the transfer is made.

(5) (a) If more than one candidate has a surplus, the largest surplus shall be first dealt with.

(b) If two or more candidates have each the same surplus, regard shall be had to the number of original votes obtained by each candidate, and the surplus of the candidate credited with the largest number of original votes shall be first dealt with, and if the number of the original votes are equal, the returning officer shall decide which surplus he will first deal with.

(c) The returning officer need not transfer the surplus of an elected candidate when that surplus together with any other surplus not transferred does not exceed the difference between the totals of the votes credited to the two continuing candidates lowest on the poll.

EXCLUSION OF CANDIDATES.

Exclusion of candidates lowest on the poll.

16. (1) If at any time no candidate has a surplus (or when under the preceding rule any existing surplus need not be transferred), and one or more vacancies remain unfilled, the returning officer shall exclude from the poll the candidate credited with the lowest number of votes and shall examine all the papers of that candidate, and shall arrange the transferable papers in sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon for continuing candidates, and shall transfer each sub-parcel to the candidate for whom that preference is recorded.

(2) If the total of the votes of the two or more candidates lowest on the poll together with any surplus votes not transferred, is less than the votes credited to the next highest candidate the returning officer may in one operation exclude those candidates from the poll and transfer their votes in accordance with the preceding regulation..

(3) If, when a candidate has to be excluded under this rule, two or more candidates have each the same number of votes and are lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the number of original votes credited to each of those candidates, and the candidates with fewest original votes shall be excluded, and, where the numbers of the original votes are equal regard shall be had to the total number of votes credited to those candidates at the first transfer at which they had an unequal number of votes, and the candidate with the lowest number of votes at that transfer shall be excluded, and, where the numbers of votes credited to those candidates were equal at all transfers, the returning officer shall decide which shall be exclude.

Disposal of papers after any transfer.—(1) Whenever any tranefer is made under any of the preceding rules, each sub-parcel of papers transferred shall be added to the parcel, if any, of papers of the candidate to whom the tranefer is made, and that candidate shall be credited with one vote in respect of each paper transferred. Such papers as are not transferred shall be set aside as finally dealt with, and the votes given thereon shall thenceforth not be taken into account.

(2) If after any transfer a candidate has a surplus, that surplus shall be dealt with in accordance wih and subject to the provisions conained in Rule 15 before any other candidate is excluded.

18. Filling the last vacancies.—(1) When the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of vacancies remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.

(2) When only one vacancy remains unfilled and the votes of some one continuing candidate exceed the total of all the votes of the other continuing candidates, together with any surplus not sransferred that candidate shall be declared elected.

(3) When the last vacancies can be filled uder the rule, on further transfer of votes need be made.

19. The Commissioner shall, as soon as may be, after the election fix a notice of the result of the poll and the transfer of votes, in some consipicuous place on the Municipal Office in the form prescribed in Schedule III under his signature, and shall notify the names of the elected candidates in two English and two Vernacular local papers as soon as possible..

20. The ballot papers and the notice shall be kept in the Commissioner's office for three months, unless called for in the meantime by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for the purpose of any inquiry under Section 33 of the Municipal Act.

Definitions.—21. In these rules:

(1) The expression "continuing candidate" means any candidate not elected and not excluded from the poll.

(2) The expression "first preference" means the figure "1"; the expression "second preference" means the figure "2"; and the expression "third preference" means the figure "3" set onposite the name of any candidate, and so on;

(3) The expression "transferable paper" means a ballot paper on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for a continuing candidate;

(4) The expression "non-transferable paper" means a ballot paper on which no second or subsequent preference is recordec for a continuing candidate:

Provided that a paper shall be deemed to be a non-transferable paper in any case in which—

(a) The names of two or more candidates (whether continuing or not) are marked with the same figure, and are next in order of preference; or

(b) The name of the candidate next in order of preference (whether continuing or not) is marked—

(i) by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the ballot paper; or

(ii) by two or more figures.

(5) The expression "original vote" in regaro to any candidate means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a first preference is recorded for that candidate:

(6) The expression "transferred vote" in regard to any candidate means a vote derived from a ballot paper on which a second or subsequent preference is recorded for that candidate:

(7) The expression "surplus" means the number of votes by which the number of the votes, original and transferred, credited to any candidate exceed the quota.

TURKISH RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have gone through the appeal of the Turkish Relief Fund made through the agency of the International Red Cross Society and have also seen your editorial comment upon the said issue. There is no denying the fact that the pitiable conditions brought to light by the said appeal are more than sufficient to move tears every lover of Islam and humanity.

Hundreds of thousands of non-combatant Turkish women and children have been reduced to a stage of suffering and privation unparalleled in the history of human misery Remorselessly have innocent children been tortured and driven to a death too horrible to contemplate. Unoffending women have been dishonoured and outraged. A vast area of flourishing and luxuariant vegetation has been turned into an arid waste. Owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of these innocent beings an alarming shortage of Turkish male population is apprehended. The race of Turkish world-renowned warrriors, the bulwarks of Islam is consequently threatened. You cannot bring back those who have perished, but now with an open heart, and willing spirit you can take your part in helping those oppressed and starving people. Now it is a true but terrible fact that unless adequate help is coming immediately the whole world must witness an appalling tragedy of human misery and mortality such as is seldom seen or imagined.

In this connection I have to make an humble suggestion. It is an open secret that poor private Indians cannot contribute to this fund to an extent compatible with the demand.

Therefore, I wish to particularly impress upon M. Schlemmer, the representative of the International Red Cross, and others interested in the Turkish relief, the advisability of organizing a strong committee, composed of really sympathetic gentlemen to approach the princes and rulers of India. A little attention and sympathy on the part of these benevolent Nawabs and Rajas can relieve the sufferings of the unfortunate Turkish widows and orphans to an extent beyond the means of private efforts.

There is the noble example of the benevolent H.E.H. the Nizam who had so generously contributed one lac of rupees towards the Smyrna Relief Fund.

It is also known that His Majesty's Government has officially promised to help this humanitarian cause and thus set an encouraging example to the ruling class of India.

As nothing is to hinder these potentates towards helping this cause a strong appeal should be made to them by the Committee of the Turkish Relief Fund. I wish to see in this Committee such gentlemen as Messrs. Jinnah, Fazulbhoy Karimbhoy, Mohd. M. Pickthall, Nawab Mozammelullah Khan of Aligarh, His Highness Agha Khan, Abul Kalam Azad. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakoor Jamal of Rangoon. Sahibzada Obaidullah Khan of Bhopal and Mushir Husain Qidwai and others.

I hope other suggestions will also be forthcoming likely to further the interest of this endeavour.

May I request those interested to give this humble suggestion their first consideration and try to turn it into practice in the near future.—Yours, etc.

HASAN MOHIUDDIN ABBASI.

Allahabad.

MR. JINNAH AND NEW PARTY.

NOT YET JOINED BUT CONSIDERING.

(Associated Press.)

The Associated Press is authorised by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to state that the announcement made in some newspapers that he has joined Mr. Das' new party is not correct. There was a private and informal meeting held, where some well-known citizens of Bombay met Mr. Das and certain proposals were discussed which are still under consideration.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT RETFORD.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A Scotch express dashed into the rear of a goods train to-day at Retford in a fog. The driver and fireman and inspector on the express were killed, and passengers who were sleeping were shaken but otherwise not injured. They continued journey to London in a special train accompanied by a guard who received cuts about the head.—Reuter.

Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

What we claim for the Controller:

1. Fitted to a car or lorry, it makes the driver automatically and absolutely obedient to the law in regard to the speedlimit, no matter what that limit may be.
2. Causes engine to temporarily cease its function should any attempt be made to exceed the limit
3. Reduces possibility of street accidents 50% by keeping the vehicle under proper control.
4. Reduces the work of both Police and Law Courts by making impossible, offences now being tried by hundreds monthly.
5. Saves life.
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TOKIO LETTER.

JAPANESE MILITARISM.

CONDEMNATION IN JAPANESE PRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Dec. 28.

Patriotism seems to have run mad among Japanese military circles. Imbued with mistaken conceptions of patriotism, the militarists are doing an immense harm to the cause of their motherland. Sensational stories of piracy, rapine and murder, involving directly or indirectly the high military officers of the country, are being daily exposed to the searchlight of public criticism. Ignominy of the Siberian adventures, the outcome of which was not less than a defeat on a field of battle, combined with the recent disclosures in connection with a number of scandals, have greatly widened the already existing gulf between militarists and the general public. Militarism, which not long ago, placed Japan on the high pedestal of fame and prosperity and still enables her to maintain her prestige in the comity of nations, has passed the stage when it used to be the idol of the nation, or the ambition of every youngman to don the military uniform once in his life. Without casting aspersions on the remarkable achievements of the soldier-statesmen during the Meiji era, it can be said with impunity that the military party failing to keep pace with the march of world events and taking upon itself the self imposed mission of bringing the Far East under the aegis of Japan, is no doubt making a bid to invite on its head the ridicule and contempt of the Japanese as well as foreigners.

The general crusade against the high-handed policies of the Japanese military party which is being carried on by the vernacular press marks the inauguration of a new era in the history of journalism in this country. Pick up a Japanese newspaper and you will find therein unfolded some sort of a tale with all the atmosphere of sensationalism about it and laying all kinds of charges at the door of either the War Office or the Imperial General Staff. The newspapers are vying with each other in scooping the latest developments in connection with the military scandals and depicting militarism as a huge monster eating into the very vitals of the Japanese Empire. The humour of it is that quite contrary to past practices no first rate, nay even a second rate, newspaper has taken up cudgels in defence of the military clique.

In the beginning of this month, when Shantung was about to be handed over to China, the militarists who had been made to swallow the bitter pill much against their wishes, gave a parting kick by inviting the Chinese bandits, with whom they had been keeping on friendly terms for the last many years, to hold a high carnival of crime and bribery in Tsingtao so as to demonstrate to the world the incompetence of China in administering her own affairs. The death agonies of thousands of Russian refugees now lying at Gensan, Korea, and hundreds of others in small boats wandering from coast to coast still unable to find an asylum, will add another chapter to the black record of Japanese activities in Siberia. These Russians now exposed to hunger and cold and driven out of their hearths and homes either took actual part or in some other ways sided with the White forces that fought the Reds ot the behest of the Japanese, and had to take to their heels when the Japanese forces evacuated Siberia, and Vladivostok and its vicinity where the vestige of a White reigme under Japanese bayonets had till them been maintained, were occupied by the soldiers of the Far Eastern Republic of Chita, now part and parcel of the Moscow Government.

A 20th century pirate.

The latest addition to this series of scandals is the story of Daiki Maru, a steamer of 745 tons, which manned by a crew of Japanese pirates wrought havoc in Russian waters. Most of the space in the vernacular press is nowadays occupied by the publication of sensational developments in connection with the audacious exploits of this pirate ship. It is reported the ship left Shinagawa September 15 with two machineguns of the newest type, 200 rifles and 50 carbines, in search of adventure and with the object of wreaking vengeance for the murders of Japanese at Nikolaievsk. A Russian sailing vessel which came across Daiki Maru while she was cruising in the northern seas, after having been deprived of its valuable cargo of 80,000 salmon, 48 barrels of fish oil, 120 cans of kerosene, considerable quantities of canned sardines, fruit and other foodstuffs, was sent to the bottom of the sea and its crew of 13 Russians, Chinese and Koreans were put to death by Rikiichiro Ezure, the pirate leader, with a Japanese sword. These cold blooded murders are alleged to have been committed to wipe off all traces of the crime. The ship has returned back to Japan, but a few members of the gang unable to bear the pangs of a guilty conscience have made a clean breast of their misdeeds to the police who has arrested the notorious Ezure and a number of his accomplices. The detection of the crime has led to the unearthing of a conspiracy of wide ramifications, and it now seems to be firmly established that the military authorities had a finger in the pie. Rikiichiro Ezure, the pirate leader, has openly declared that he went to Russian waters to aid the Whites under an understanding with Colonel Matsumoto, senior secretary to the Department of War, as he was firmly convinced that the only outlet for the increasing population of Japan could be found nowhere else except in Siberia and Manchuria. A wave of indignation is sweeping throughout the length and breadth of the country at the discovery of this piratical adventure which has been carried out under the very nose of the police and the Imperial Navy. A small bird whispers in our ears that the machineguns and other arms had been supplied by the almighty army. The newspapers are highly incensed and belobouring the Government with all sorts of trenchant editorials. The civil authorities too who had all along been kept in the dark are considerably embarrassed and are now trying to hush up the affair as the fair name of Japan must not be made to stink in the nostrils of every fairminded persons on the surface of the globe!

India in Japan.

The Indian residents in Japan are largely concentrated in the three principal towns of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kobe. The latter two being port towns, most of the residents there have come over to this country as merchants and traders. There are two Indian Clubs in Yokohama and Kobe respectively, which are mostly devoted to social functions, a ban having been placed on all political and literary discussions, most probably for fear of offending the susceptibilities of the British consulates. Despite all these handicaps, the members of the Indian Club in Kobe no doubt made a show of their self respecting qualities by refusing to give an address to the Prince of Wales when he visited this country. Since then underhand methods have been profusely employed to bring pressure on the young bloods, and things have once again become as dull as they were a few years ago. Be it said to the credit of the Tokio Indians, that inspite of the smallness of their numbers, they are still keeping alive the spirit of Indian natianalism and culture in the face of innumerable difficulties.

The Hindustanee students colony of Tokio which since the war has never done beyond a single figure, is now being thinned by the departure for home of some of its leading lights. The latest member of this tiny colony is now separating from us in the person of Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao, who goes back with all the laurels of a brilliant student and with all the good wishes of his professors and friends. Mr. Govinda Rao, a graduate of the Madras University, came over to this country two years ago having been deputed by the Mysore Government to study the sericultural industry of Japan. Previous to that he had for four years been connected wih the Sericultural Department in Mysore and had obtained a thorough knowledge of sericultural conditions in India where he had been given opportunities of working in the Imperial Agricultural Institute at Pusa, Behar. During the two years of his sojourn in this country, Mr. Govinda Rao has sutdied the subject in all the premier sericultural institutions in Japan, has spent many months in actually doing the rearing work amidst the native sericulturists, and has visited most of the important silk centres.

Silk Industry.

At a recent meeting of the Hindusthanee Association of Japan, Tokio, Mr. Govind Rao read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Sericultural Education in Japan." Having had opportunities of studing the industry in all its aspects, he is of opinion that the silk indutsry in India could be improved to an extent to produce in India alone all the raw silk consumed there, which amounts to nearly 5 millions of lbs., annually. After giving a brief history of the silk industry in Japan, Mr. Govinda Rao said that the development of the industry in Japan in recent years has been so rapid that Japan has been contributing about 54 per cent of the total quantity of raw silk produced in the world just now, while her contribution was nearly about 14 per cent forty years ago. This phenomenal development has been due mainly to the following causes:—

1. National skill of the people who can easily be trained to do delicate and patient work, which is quite essential in this industry.
2. Encouragement shows to the industry by the late Empress and the present Empress of Japan by personally carrying on rearing work of silk worms. Mr. Rao has had the rare privilege of visiting the Imperial Rearing House situated within the Palace grounds and thus spoke from personal knowledge.
3. The encouragement given to the industry by the Central and provincial Governments in many ways, especially in the way of granting subsidies, arranging for the free distribution of improved and disease free seed and by a widespread system of imparting sericultural instruction. It is interesting to note that the annual outlay on this industry by the Central and Provincial governments amounted to Rs. 12,439,190 in 1921.

Speaking amout sericultural education, he said that the systematic method of imparting sericultural instruction has been able to increase the efficiency of the people to such an extent that though the increase in the number of sericulturists during the last 15 years has been only 27.6 per cent and the increase in the area under mulberry 57 per cent the increase in the toal production of cocoons has been 230 per cent.

The existing organs of sericultural institutions, he classified into two heads—one—purely educational institutions where teaching is the primary business while experimentation is subsidiary. These institutions are either started and maintained by Central or Prefectural governments and are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are three institutions of the Higher School standard, 41 institutions of the Higher and 52 of the Lower Middle School standard, and 243 of the Higher Elementary grade, spread all over Japan. To the second class belong the experimental stations where the carrying on of investigations is the primary business while teaching is secondary. Such institutions are also started and maintained by the Central and the Provincial governments. Such institutions are controlled by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The Central government maintains an Experimental Station with six branches spread over the country while there are 47 institutions maintained by the Prefectural governments. In addition to the above regular insitutions, instruction is imparted by means of holding circuit lectures etc.

In conclusion Mr. Rao stated that great facilities are afforded to students from India who wish to study the subject here. He said that it would be best to leave India after a few year's study of the subject at home and spend about a couple of years in Japan, not only in one institution but in two or three of the important institutions. If such students after returning home try to work amongst the sericulturists, there is a great future for the silk industry of India.

Mr. Govinda Rao is returning to India in a few days and will join the Sericultural Department of Mysore. He has made many friends here both among the Japanese and Indians, as well as Europeans and Americans, who feel his departure from this country but take consolation from the fact that he will be able to do something really good for the silk industry of his Motherland.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

A Western depression is crossing the frontier and has given local rain in Lower Sind, North-west Frontier Province, and North Punjab with a few falls in Baluchistan. A few falls also occurred in Assam. The chief amounts are Dibrugarh half an inch, Rawalpindi one, Dalhousie, Murree and Cherat a half, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension into Rajputana, Kashmir and East Punjab.

PT. MALAVIYA IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is on a short visit to Lahore and is conferring with the Local Congress leaders on the present policy of the Punjab Government.

LATER.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left Lahore to-day for Allahabad. He will shortly return to the Punjab with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and pay a visit to Multan in connection with Hindu Musalman differences there.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' DREAD OF TALENT.

HOW MR. MASSINGHAM WAS SACRIFICED.

The transfer of the *Nation* to the group of Manchester Liberals is now definitely arranged. This week's issue is the last that Mr. Massingham will edit, and his place will be taken eventually by Mr. Ramsay Muir, acting for an editorial committee. It is bad news for English journalism, which has not in our generation produced an editor who combinel Mr. Massingham's power of personal expression as a writer with the even rarer ability to get the best work from a brilliant staff. Most of the contributors to the *Nation* wrote elsewhere, but none of them wrote as well elsewhere as they did for his pages. The art of editing is to inspire other pens. We shall all hope that Mr. Massingham may soon find another organ, but meanwhile there is a gap. Our Press seems every year to grow less tolerant of storng personalities. Mr. A. G. Gardiner and Mr. Spender have both succumbed to the proprietorial dread of talent. Mr. Garvin survives. Mr. C. P. Scott alone solves the problem satisfactorily by owning the "Manchester Guardian" as well as editing it. I confess I do not know how a Socialist society would deal with the Press, but assuredly capitalism is failing conspicuously. I doubt, however, whether the Manchester group will find that their purchase prospers. One cannot transfer readers along with the editorial armchair, and Mr. Ramsay Muir's academic style will not help to recommend his highly Imperialistic Liberalism to readers who appreciated Mr. Massingham. The other half of this Liberal project has definitely failed. The proprietors of the "New Statesman" have rejected the offer made to them. There will be no amalgamation.

FULFIL CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

ATHNI, Feb. 10.

Dr. Hardikar, Secretary, Karnatak Volunteer Board, with a number of volunteers, arrived here yesterday from Bijapur. The doctor had a consultation with the local leaders, and afterwards in the evening addressed a meeting held at the local Rama's Temple under the presidency of Moulvi Karim Sahib. Dr. Hardikar appealed to the people to fulfil the Congress programme in respect of the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrolling of volunteers.

The party left for Chikodi this morning.

TURKISH ENTANGLEMENT.

WANTED, A CLEAN RECORD IN THE EAST.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader. Our first task is to deal with our own Government. It has proclaimed "benevolent neutrality" towards French designs. It has allowed our men in Cologne to help the French in their transport arrangements. It has spoken through Mr. Ronald MacNeill in a tone which deeply affronts the feelings of every humane man among us. Its reason for this "benevolence" towards French aggression is perfectly evident. It is afraid that France may back the Turks in resisting our claim to naval ascendancy at the Straits, and our greed for the oil of Mosul. Mr. Bonar Law sees the folly of the French proceedings, but he will not under even a plain, strong word of condemnation, since the French have some power to thwart British Imperialism at Chanak and Mosul. If British Labour has any decisive political power to use at this moment, it would produce the maximum effect by insisting on the evacuation, not of Cologne, but of Mosul. It is because Downing Street is grabbing oil, that it dare not stop the French from grabbing coal. It is probable that Mr. Bonar Law may himself be inclined to evacuate Cologne. He announced his policy in a letter to the *Times* before he took office. If France continued her career of violence he would, he said, favour our withdrawal from the affairs of the Continent. That is the danger which we have to confront. It means a betrayal of our duty to our Socialist comrades and to all the suffering peoples of the Continent, in order that British capital may pursue its designs in the East unhampered. Our army and fleet helped the French to win their military dictatorship over the Continent. Our statesmen helped to draft the Treaties. Our blockade began this ruin. History will not acquit us, or lay the sole blame upon the French. In every speech and article and debate we must drive this lesson home. When we have made our own Government understand that not all the oil of Mosul will reconcile us to the ruin of Europe, it will be time to consider the best methods of mediation or intervention. For the moment France, which has flouted both the British and American Governments, is not ready to listen to reason. While she is learning sanity, let us prepare for the settlement by cleaning our own record and freeing our own hands in the East.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN DECCAN.

PROGRESS IN NIZAM'S DOMINION.

The report on the working of the Archaeological Department of the Hyderabad State says:—

Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was in charge of the Department during the year. In accordance with the proposal of the Government of India his services were permanently acquired during the year by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government.

The Director visited Medak, Gulbarga, Bir and Aurangabad during the year and went frequently to Ajanta to watch the progress of the operations there.

Certain important Archaeological monuments in the Ashti and Patoda Taluks of the Bir District were surveyed during the year. The report contains an interesting description of these monuments.

The most important work undertaken during the year was the preservation of the paintings at Ajanta. The Italian Expert restorateur Signor L. Cecconi, who was selected by Sir John Marshall for fixing up the frescoes, accompanied by his Assistant, Count Orsini, arrived at Ajanta and remained there for four months. Through the good offices of Sir John Marshall, Mr. Sana Ulla, Archaeological Chemist to the Government of India, and his Assistant were deputed to watch the work of Professor Cecconi and give him necessary assistance, and a mechanic was appointed by His Exalted Highness' Government to work under Professor Cecconi. The entire painted area of Cave XVII and the right aisle of Cave XVI was fixed up and the decayed portion of the painting of Prince Siddhartha (Bndda) in Cave 1 was thoroughly conserved by the Italian experts.

The principal monuments repaired during the year were the following:—Mahadeva's Temple of Ittagi, Raichur; Madrasa of Mahmood Gawan, Bidar; Tomb of Ibrahim Barid, Bidar; Baihr-e-Kul Gate, Aurangabad; Tomb of Abul Hasan Qutb Shah, Khuldabad; Tomb of Malik Ambar, Khuldabad; Abpashdara Tank, Daulatabad.

EPIGRAPHICAL RESEARCHES.

The Canarese inscription of Munirabad relating to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla—(Vikramaditya VI) was published during the year as Monograph No. 5 of the Hyderabad Archaeological Series. A Monograph on the Inscriptions of Nagai is being compiled by Mr. Krishnamacharlu of the Epigraphic Survey of the Government of India and another on the inscription of Shitab Khan who was a General in the service of the later Kakatiya Kings, at Warangal Fort, by Mr. Lakchman Rao, Editor of the Telugu Encyclopaedia. Another inscription on a pillar at Bodhan, the early history of which before the Muslim rule is

Terrible Motor Crash Several People Injured

soon as they are deciphered by an expert ... the domain of Muslim Epigraphy about thirty new inscriptions were discovered of which two (one found at the Qandhar Fort and the other in a Mosque at Bodhan, Nizamabad) belong to the reign of Mahomed Tughlaq. Another inscription, which is interesting on account of preserving the name of Bindraban, the historian, was found in the fort at Yelgandal (Karimnagar District). All these inscriptions will be published in the next number of the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica.

1,796 coins were acquired for the Hyderabad Museum during the year; of these 86 were purchased and the rest (1,710) were received as Treasure-Trove acquisitions: of these latter 4 were of gold, 1,555 of silver and 151 of copper. The majority of the silver coins are Mughal, but some of them represent new Mints. 367 punch marked coins were received from the Karimnagar District. They are being studied and a note on them will be duly published.

The provisional scheme submitted by the Department is receiving the attention of Government.

The Hon. Mr. C. L. S. Russell proceeded on leave and the office of the President consequently again fell vacant.

The Journal of the Society containing the interesting article by Monsieur A. Foucher on the identification of the Jatakas depicted in the Ajanta paintings, which was referred to in the last year's review, was published during the year. There has unfortunately been a paucity of papers to be read before the Society for the last two years. Government hope that the members, particularly those who are touring officials, will, in response to the Director's appeal, take greater interest in the affairs of the institution by writing out short descriptions of the antiquities they come across for the Society and thus make the institution as useful as it ought to be.

The Department published only the Memoir No. 5 of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society and the Director in his capacity as Epigraphist to the Government of India for Moslem Inscriptions contributed three articles on the inscriptions of the Deccan Kings to the "Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica."

Fifty-four new photographs were taken and one large Survey plan of the Golconda tombs was also prepared.

Expenditure on Conservation and Survey and Maintenance of the Department.—The expenditure on the conservation of monuments amounted to O. S. Rs. 13,728 in addition to which a sum of O. S. Rs. 60,215 was spent during the year on the repair of the Ajanta frescoes. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Department amounted to O. S. Rs. 29,900 as against O. S. Rs. 22,380 in the previous year. The report is silent as to the causes of the increase which should be given in future.

In reviewing the above report, His Exalted Highness' Government are pleased to express their pleasure and satisfaction with the excellent work of Mr. Yazdani and to record their appreciation of Sir John Marshall's valuable help to the Archaeological Department and specially in connection with the conservation of the Ajanta caves his artistic and technical knowledge has been of great assistance.

INDIANS IN IRAQ.

DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN INDIAN IDEALS.

On January 21, in response to the convenor's invitation a big gathering of Indian residents numbering upwards of 1,000 filled the Royal Cinema Hall. Although expressly invited no Indian ladies attended.

Khan Sahib Qazi Mohamed Shafi B.A. who was in the chair, briefly explained the purpose of the meeting which was to inaugurate an Indian Association. Co-operation and mutual friendliness was, he said, essential for Indians living far from their own country and by means of the Association their happiness would be advanced and ensured in many ways.

Dr. David now spoke eloquently on Indian ideals and showed how alike at home and abroad it was the aim of her sons to maintain them.

Dr. Nambiar recalling former Indian Associations showed how a widely representative body alone could serve the community. Mr. Din Mohamed, on similar lines spoke in Urdu.

Informal discussion in the friendliest spirit then ensued, and the constitution of the Association having been drawn up, the election of office-bearers followed.

FILTRATION OF TANSA LAKE WATER.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL TO CORPORATION.

The following letter dated 6th February, 1923, has been addressed by the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation for consideration as urgent business:—

"In continuation of my letter No. T/32/19, of 4th May, 1922, underlying Corporation Resolution No. 3781 of 31st July, 1922, on the subject of the filtration of the Tansa Lake water, I have the honour to state that before dealing further with this matter I am of opinion that it is advisable to obtain the technical advice of the highest authorities available on the following points:—

1. Whether it is necessary to filter the water of Tansa Lake to make it a wholesome and safe water to distribute.

2. If the reply to this be in the negative whether continuous sterlization by means of chlorine or other agency is necessary or would it be a sufficient safeguard if used only in cases of emergency, *e.g.*, outbreaks of cholera, typhoid, etc. and

(3). If the reply is in the affirmative to what standard of purity should it be filtered.

As the working cost of filtering the Tansa Lake Water, on similar lines to those about to be adopted for the Powai, Tulsi and Vehar Lake waters would be very heavy to say nothing of the large sum involved in capital cost, advice on these points may probably save a large expenditure both on the construction and maintenance of the proposed filters. I have accordingly addressed Sir Alexander C. Houston D.Sc., M.B., C.M., Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, London, asking him to state if he is prepared to give the Corporation his opinion on the above mentioned points suggesting at the same time that Lt.-Col. Clemesha, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., (who has already made a partial examination of the Tansa Water) should visit Bombay at an early date and obtain all local data likely to be required by Sir Alexander Houston, in order to enable him to pronounce an opinion on the above points. Col. Clemesha will also be invited to give his opinion either conjointly with Sir Alexandra Houston or separately as they may both prefer. Before addressing Sir Alexander Houston in the matter, I enquired of Col. Clemesha as to whether he was willing to undertake further investigations in connection with the question of the quality of the Tansa water which engaged his attention in 1917 but which owing to the War he had to relinquish for Military duty (*vide* his Report underlying Corporation Resolution No. 6903 of 28th January 1918). In reply Col. Clemesha informs me that he is agreeable to come to Bombay and conduct further investigations and submit a report on payment of a fee of £1,000 together with First Class P. & O. Mail Steamer fares London to Bombay return, overland, and certain local Railway fares to and from Bombay.

I now request the sanction of the Corporation (1) to the terms agreed to by Col. Clemesha being accepted and (2) to the payment of such reasonable fees as may be demanded by Sir Alexander Houston. The cost can be met from the contingency items in the estimate of the Tansa Completion Works, under which funds are available.

It may be observed that though Col. Clemesha has already investigated the question of purity of the Tansa Lake water in view of the fact that since his report was submitted considerable changes have occurred, the Tansa Dam has been raised still further, the capacity of the lake considerably enlarged, and the quality of the water appears to have been improved. In addition the aqueduct is about to be closed down and a pipe line which will prevent contamination in transit substituted for it. When in the future the old aqueduct is used it will only be after it has been made water tight and impervious to pollution. These changes may modify the recommendations Col. Clemesha has already made for purifying the Tansa Lake Water. I request that this letter may be brought before the Corporation as urgent business."

STABILISING THE RUPEE.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feg. 10.

Invited to express his views on the future of exchange Sir Montague Webb replied to a representative of the Associated Press the outlook at the moment is one of great uncertainty. India has to meet sterling obligations in London of about thirty millions sterling per annum. Is the balance of trade in her favour durng the current year going to exceed this amount. That is the question. If so then the demand abroad for remittances to India will surely send up the value of the rupee and buyers in London may be ready to bid one and five pence or one and six pence or even more. Such a state of agairs would depend upon the ability of Europe to make large purchases of Indian surplus products this year. Europe used to take over fifty six per cent of Indias exports before the war. I do not think that Europe will be able to buy that much this year. It seems very doubtful therefore whether the present rise in exchange can continue much further.

DELHI CONGRATULATES LALA DUNI CHAND.

DELHI, Feb. 13.

In a mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi the following resolutions were passed on the 10th instant, under the presidentship of Sayed Haider Riza:—

"This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi deeply appreciates the national services of Lala Duni Chand, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Punjab, Dr. Gopichand, Lala Amirchand and other patriots now in prison, and congratulates them upon their arrest. It further appreciates the decisions taken by the residents of Lahore for the removal of the Lawrence Statue because the maintenance of that statue is a disgrace not only to the people of Lahore but to the whole of India. This meeting further expects the people of Lahore to continue their struggle on strictly non-violent principles until they gain their object and assures them that at the proper time Delhi would not fail to render any active assistance possible.

"This mass meeting of the citizens of Delhi fully approves the decision of the Muzafarnagar Congress Committee for boycotting the Government exhibition there and request the people of Delhi to take no interests in the exhibition at all.

"This meeting congratulates Sardar Khadak Singh, Sardar Jaswantsingh Jabbal and other patriots who for the sake of religion and national honour are bearing such harsh treatment in the Dehra Gazi Khan camp jail."

PUNJAB ART EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

His Excellency the Governor opened on February 11th at Central Museum Hall, Lahore, the Punjab Fine Art Society Exhibition the Governor's prize of Rs. 100 was awarded to Mrs. Sultan Ahmed of Gwalior for the best group of paintings exhibited by an individual artist.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. GOUR'S CIVIL MARRIAGE BILL.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 12.

At a public meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Indraprastha Sanatan Dharma Mandal presided over by the Maharajah of Cassimbazar the following resolution was passed:—This public meeting of the Sanatanist Hindu citizens of Delhi strongly protest against Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill in the Imperial Legislative Assembly to amend the special marriage Act III of 1872, as it is against the Varnashram system of Hindus and will destroy the sanctity of Hindu Marriage which is a sacrament and not a civil contract and therefore it urges upon the Government and the Hindu non-official members to strongly oppose the said

The Managing [illegible] submitted copies of the resolution to H. E. the Viceroy.

ADHERE TO N. C. O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Feb. 10.

Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar, Editor of "Karnatak Vritta", who was convicted under Sections 124A and 153A, I. P. C., and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was released yesterday. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception the same evening at a public meeting held on the Khilafat maidan. In a short speech, Mr. Krishnarao exhorted the people to adhere strictly to the Non-Cooperation programme and follow the doctrines preached by Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Krishnarao declared, amidst applause, that he would devote the remaining portion of his life to the active service of the Motherland.

Lord and Lady Willingdon will be at home to the members of the Mission of Help on Thursday.

Lady Willingdon visited on the 11th instant the Agri-Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition and Flower Show which was opened here on Saturday.

Information has reached that Mr. Rajendra Prasad, General Secretary, Indian National Congress arrives in Madras on Monday the 19th instant.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROGRESS OF CR. P. C. BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Legislative Assembly met again this morning with the usual thin attendance. About a dozen questions were answered.

Replying to Mr. Seshagiri Iyer Mr. Innes detailed at length the qualifications of Sir John Bires on shipping questions for which reason Government had appointed him on the Mercantile Shipping Committee. Mr. Innes added that Mr. J. H. Green had been appointed Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Iyer asked as to whether it was not the rule that where a European resident was appointed the Secretary of the Committee should be Indian. Mr. Innes said there was no such rule.

Replying to Mr. Misra's question regarding examination of Indian Civil Servants in local vernaculars the Home Member said that no period had been prescribed for passing the examination, but officers had the best incentive to pass their departmental examinations quickly as until they did they were not eligible for increments of pay.

After several amendments had been unsuccessfully moved a long discussion ensued on a motion of Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas.

The Bill as amended by the Joint Committee so restricts section 497 of the Code that bail in non-bailable cases shall not be allowed if there were reasonable grounds for the police officer and the Court to believe that the accused had been guilty of an offence punishable only with either transportation for life or death.

Mr. Harchandrai moved an amendment to delete all portions restricting the discretion regarding the grant of bail and to allow the Magistrates free and unfettered discretion to allow, or not to allow, bail in non-bailable cases. This amendment met with support from the majority of non-officials.

Dr. Gour observed that the House was not satisfied with the procedure proposed.

Sir Henry Stanyon also supported. He pointed out that certain criticism in the press which characterised the Assembly as unduly tender to criminals was based on fallacious grounds.

Mr. Tonkinson and Mr. Haigh opposed the amendment and Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith put the position of Government in a few lucid remarks.

The amendment was eventually put and negatived by 41 votes against 34.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

SOME MORE AMENDMENTS.

The Legislative Assembly resumed at 2-50 p.m. after lunch and Mr. Rangachariar's amendment to section 497 of the Code was the first to be taken up.

At present this section provided for the release on bail of a person charged with an offence punishable with death or transportation for life if there were reasonable grounds for believing that he was not guilty.

Mr. Rangachariar's amendment wanted to release the persons on bail if there were no reasonable grounds for believing that the accused, if released, would abscond or attempt to escape justice by avoiding or delaying an equiry or the trial. A protracted discussion took place on this amendment which was strongly opposed by Government and was eventually lost.

Mr. Rangachariar next moved an amendment which was accepted by Government.

The effect of this amendment would be that if at any time after the conclusions of the trial of a person accused of non-bailable offence and before judgment is delivered if the Court was of opinion that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the accused was not guilty of any such offence, the court should release the accused if he was in custody on execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance to hear judgment delivered. The amendment was carried.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith moved an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer omitting a sub clause in the proposed bill which provided that no finding, sentence or order passed by a court of competent jurisdiction should be reserved or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity in any order under section 196A or in any proceedings taken under section 476 A or 476 B. The amendment was carried.

Sir Malcolm Hailey next moved certain changes which were carried.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith moved for the addition of a new clause in the bill to the effect that "the bill shall come into force on a day to be fixed by the Governor General." The reason for this clause was that innumer

assent to them and that the Magistrates and the lawyers must have time to know, on what fixed date these changes would come into force and their effect on the proceedings. The amendment was accepted by the house. Further consideration of the bill was postponed and the house adjourned till Wednesday.

CONGRESS LEADERS TO VISIT BANGALORE.

The Secretary, Congress Committee, Bangalore, writes to us under date February 12th, to say that prominent Congress leaders, like Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Rajagopalachar, Rajendra Prasad, Mozzam Ali and Dattopant Mazli, will arrive at Bangalore on the 18th instant.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

APPOINTMENT OF ORDINARY FELLOW

The following gentlemen are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the University:—Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Dr. R. Row, The Reverend R. Zimmermann, Mr. A. J. Turner, The Honourable Mr. Justice D. F. Mulla, Mr. E. A. Parker, Mr. W. L. C. Trench. Dr. Hirji N. Ankleseria.

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PROVINCIAL PRIDE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present council controversy will, perhaps, never come to an end unless a few of the responsive Co-operationists of Poona are willing to give up their pernicious habit of world-jugglery. It is a pity they do not understand what they talk and write; and yet they fondly indulge in boasting of their practical knowledge and diplomatic brain. It is necessary that the masses should know their real position at present in the N.C.O. movement. There have come out of their vast vocabulary, many phrases and words which one may read a hundred times without getting to their real substance. One of such phrases is "responsive non-co-operation;", another is "Congress—Swaraj—Khilafat party;" a third is "non-co-operation within the Councils," and many other puzzles. The Encyclopedia Britannica must lose its value as a perfect work if it contain not these high sounding epithets discovered by our clever friends of the Akola league. This is one of the instances of word-jugglery. I will presently point out a fresh one of wider importance. In the main article in the 'Kesari' of 6th February, Mr. Kelkar tries in vain to get a favourable opinion of the readers about his so-called diplomatic wisdom. Apropos the blank paper contention between himself and the great Karnatak leader Dheerodatta Gangadharrao Deshpande, he again presents himself as a rare instance of spotless leopard; but how can a leopard change his spots? Mr. Kelker has made much ado about some peculiar psychology of Maharashtrians in general; not only this, but he takes much pride in the so-called political sagacity of the Marathas, in comparison with other provinces, and has often written to put political barriers between his own province and the rest of India. The truth of this can be verified by a careful perusal of many of the last issues of the "Kesari." One gets an impression from those writings as if Maharashtra were trying to aim at a distinct nationality from that of the rest of India; but now in this fresh controversy Mr. Kelkar comes out with his remarkable "diplomatic" change of colours; and he deplores the tendency of splitting up people into different mentalities, on account of their living in separate provinces. His grandmotherly advice to his Karnatak friends not to make such injurious differences between themselves and the Maharashtrians, will, perhaps, keep many good people wondering if Mr. Kelker is laying a foundation in India of political-jugglery like that of the West. It is time now, the masses in India should be fully awakened to this deluding leadership of our Poona friends. They will be trying to put obstacles in the path of the Congress party as the Moderates did on account of their failure to win popular support over to their own ideals, but the work of the constructive programme shall never suffer by it so long as there are true followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

Yours, etc.

B. SOMERATO.

Bassein, Feb. 9.

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ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION.

In accordance with the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, an exhibition of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi is going to be held during the week of Mahatmaji's arrest and imprisonment, i.e., from the 10th to the 18th proximo. All the four upper floors of Asoka Building, situated at Princess Street, have already been occupied. An invitation is sent to Dr. P. C. Roy, the well-known scientist of Bengal, requesting him to perform the opening ceremony. The entrance fees for the exhibition will be annas four per day. Season passes containing 8 coupons will be issued on payment of one rupee.

There will be a prize competition in carding, spinning and weaving cotton, silk and wool. There will also be a demonstration of all artisanship by competent hands in carding, spinning and weaving, coming from every part of India to work on a variety of charkhas and looms. For industries other than pure Khadi, nothing more than advertisements will be allowed to be placed in the building and the Exhibition premises, on payment of charges to be fixed by the Secretary.

Information regarding the exhibition will be given to the public from time to time through papers, handbills, posters, etc. The Provincial Congress Committees will also be accordingly informed.

All correspondence regarding the exhibition should be made with the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Fort, Bombay.

As a result of four hours' discussion in the Bengal Legislative Council it was decided that Maniktola, Gossipur-Chitpur and the Garden Reach Municipalities should be amalgamated with the Calcutta Corporation. The Council then adjourned till Wednesday next.

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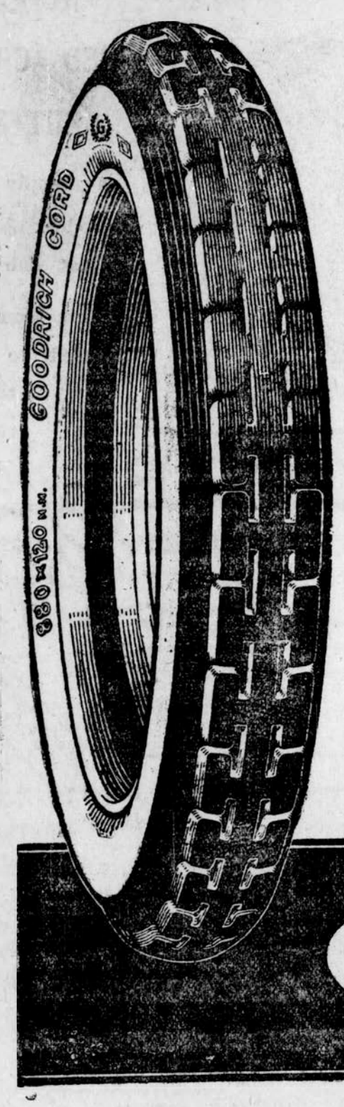

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CHRISTIANS OF GUJARAT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In recent times we hear of so many conferences being held to discuss such and such questions; we hear of mnay organisations and unions springing up into existence for the welfare of particular groups of peoples or communities. On a wider scale we hear of the League of Nations for the maintenance of peace and order among nations of the world.

One such crying need of the humble and the small community of the Christians of Gujarat is to unite together in a union or an Association, and organise themselves into a band to safeguard their interests and discuss such questions as are essential to their community in regard to their relation with the Government and the different communities around them. As it is, the community is still in a backward condition, and it would be well for them if they united together, and made their community recognised as one of at least some importance. It would be to their interest if now and then at certain exigencies they united together and discussed problems which would weigh heavy in the national affairs. If they do not take an active interest in the governance of their country now, later on perhaps, they may find themselves in difficulties. They must unite with their fellowmen of other communities, where they can reasonably do so, co-operate with them where co-operation is reasonable, or dissent from them if they find them wrong.

In short, there is a strong need of a body, which would on critical moments express its views on political and religious questions. If the Christian people of different cities of Gujarat, organise themselves into Associations in their respective towns, and unite annually into a conference to discuss various questions, it would certainly go a long way towards improving their material prosperity and enhancing their religious zeal.—Yours, etc.,

FRANK J. SOLANKI.

Broach, Feb. 10.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

MAULANA AZAD'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Referring to a Bombay message regarding his resignation of the membership of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee recently published Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Press said that he resigned the membership of the Working Committee for entirely different reasons to that which appeared in the papers. The Moulana said that for sometime past he had been endeavouring to bring about a compromise between the anti-councilite and pro-councilite parties and as the thought that it would not be consistent to undertake this task of bringing about a compromise between the two parties while continuing his membership in any one of those parties he accordingly resigned his membership. Moulana Azad further stated that he was not working with Mr. Chotani in his arrangement for a compromise and he was not aware of the efforts of Mr. Chotani in this direction. His own efforts at a compromise far from being a failure as was stated in the Bombay message has progressed well in the right direction and that the Working Committee of the Congress had accepted the terms of compromise which was also supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

WIRELESS TELEGRARHY IN INDIA.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS BY INDIAN INVENTOR.

Khan Bahadur Rahman Khan, who is known to Educated India as the discoverer and author of "Water Wireless Telegraphy," has started his experiments to investigate the full possibilities of his system and also to conduct important Research work on certain aspects of the Aetheric Wireless Telegraphy. The inventor is feverishly busy in this pioneer work for India. Although his progress is slow owing to lack of facilities so essential for this class of work, he has so far obtained highly encouraging results. He claims to have discovered in the course of his recent experiments an ingenious method of reception of Wireless signals which is very simple and cheap and embodies possibilities of entire elimination of interference by atmospherics.

An interesting and surprising feature of this new discovery of the Khan Bahadur is the disuse of Masts and Aerial. He has been using this method during the whole of last summer and received on it with perfect clearness all the traffic passing between Indian Government Wireless Stations and also regularly heard the Russian and European Stations falling within the range of the wave-length of his apparatus.

The Khan Bahadur thinks that the results he has obtained during the last few months encourage him to prophesy that the day is not distant when drastic changes will be made in the mode of communication hitherto retorsed to by present day Wireless stations. The present most expensive and highly elaborate method should give place to a cheap and simple system of Wireless communication. The Khan Bahadur is conducting his experiments in a small little hut situated on the bank of the river Jumna and hopes, given suitable facilities by the Government and encouragement by the public to make it the nucleus of a great Institution.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon gave a Purdah party at Government House, Madras on the 9th instant and over 800 guests were present.

Mr. J. T. P. Wilson, Assistant Inspector General of Police has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Police, Madras, in place of Mr. J. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police who has been granted leave.

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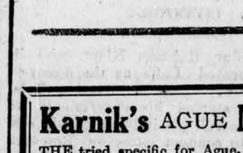

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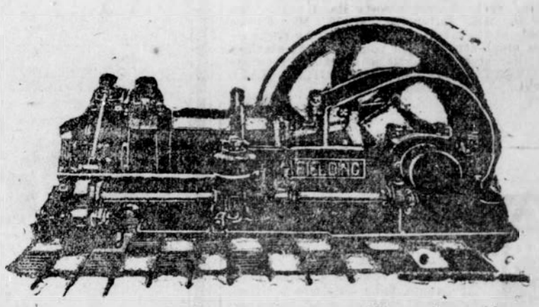

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